North Carolina Standard.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNING. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM.

VOL. 1. RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1851. NO. 27.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY, BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

HO! FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR!

A sure process of acquiring the one *thing needful* for the combineil purpose of visiting the "World's Fair," at London, and providing oneself with a sufficiency for the pleasures and comforts of this life, is now offered to the public by those World renowned prize sellers.

PYFER & CO.

No. 1, LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

Read the list of Brilliant Prizes sold the last month, then to hesitate to launch upon the sea of Fortune, would be to court frowns of adversity, rather than the smilles of the "Goddess Fortune."

PRIZES! PRIZES! PRIZES!

Nos. 5 35 67 the splendid prize of $55,366, in a package of Half Tickets, sent to Tennessee.
Nos. 30 45 56 $25,000, sent to South Carolina.
Nos. 22 48 76 $12,000, sent to Ohio.
Nos. 17 19 39 Half $15,000, sent to North Carolina.
Nos. 5 34 54 Half, $10,000, sent to North Carolina.
Nos. 41 44 63 Quarter. $18,000, sent to Pennsylvania.
Nos. 1 16 70 Quarter $8,000, sent to Virginia.
Nos. 42 56 76 Quarter $26,000, was sold to an old correspondent living in Virginia.

The above are only some of the larger Prizes sold. Thousands of dollars besides have been paid for prizes, ranging from $2,000 to $100, by

PYFER & CO.

No. 1 Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

Delay not! But embrace the present opportunity of securing to yourself a Fortune by investing in some one or more of the

Brilliant Schemes for February, 1851.

Confidence Strictly Observed.

Date Feb.	Capital Prizes.	No. of Prizes.		Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages
1	$40,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	$12	$40 00
3	27,500	75 Nos	15 drawn	8	25000
4	20,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
5	33,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
6	24,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
7	10,000	66 Nos	13 drawn	4	11 00
8	50,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	16	50 00
10	5 of 12,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	8	28 00
11	20,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	5	16 00
12	38,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
13	5,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	1	4 00
14	18,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
15	35,000	75 Nos	11 drawn	10	35 00
17	8,577	75 Nos	15 drawn	2½	8 00
18	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
19	35,000	78 Nos	16 drawn	10	30 00
20	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
21	15,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	4	13 00
22	65,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	20	75 00
24	10,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	2½	9 00
15	20,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	5	16 00
26	37,500	75 Nos	12 drawn	10	35 00
27	3 of 10,000	72 Nos	13 drawn	5	17 00
28	24,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	35 00

PLEASE OBSERVE.

Correspondents will please bear in mind that the prices of Packages of Quarter Tickets only are published in this paper.

The Printed official drawings which Correspondents can rely upon as being correct, are always forwarded from Pyfer & Co's.

Bank Drafts or Certificates of Deposit payable in Gold at sight, will be promptly remitted to those Correspondents who draw prizes at Pyfer & Co's.

Remember—A Package of Tickets, can draw four of the most splendid prizes in a scheme.

In order to secure a Fortune, and the cash immediately after the result is known, the readers of this paper have only to remit cash Drafts or prize tickets, to the Old Established, far famed and truly fortunate Exchange and Lottery Brokers,

PYFER & CO.

No. 1, Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

January 29, 1851. 848—

Valuable Land for Sale.

A Valuable Tract of Land containing 208 acres, lying between four and five miles West of Raleigh, on both sides of Walnut Creek, and adjoining the land of Rev. Thos. Meredith and others, will be sold on reasonable terms.

For further information apply to

M. A. BLEDSOE.

Raleigh, August 21, 1850. 829—

Garden Seed's.

WARRANTED fresh and genuine Crop of 1850, selected from the most approved Seedsmen and Gardners in the Northern Country. Received this day by HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, January 30th, 1851. 26—

John M. Sheppard, Jr

COMMISSION MERCHANT, RICHMOND, Va

Office in Front Shockoe Warehouse,

OFFERS his services to sell Tobacco, Wheat, Flour, and Corn; and respectfully solicits consignments.

RICHMOND, January 1st, 1850. 792—6m.

Builder's Companion.

CONTAINING the Elements of Building, Surveying and Architecture, with practical Rules and Instructions connected with the subject. By A. C. Smeaton, Civil Engineer, &c. For Sale by HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Nov. 27, 1850. 9—

Lamps Lamps.

I HAVE just received a large Stock of Lamps, for Burning Fluid and Phosgene Gas. Some of which were bought at auction and will be sold very low. Call soon if you want bargains at

PESCUD'S Drug Store.

November 27. 9—

LAMP OIL, Burning Fluid, and Phosgene Gas; a good supply expected by next freight Train.

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, Nov. 27, 1850. 9—

Perfumed Matches.

A FEW Gross of superior Matches on hand—they ar free from the smell of sulpher, and will be sold low by [Raleigh, Jan. 1, 1851, 17—] P. F. PESCUD.

General Agency,

HAMPTON & STAPP,

TEXAS.

THE UNDERSIGNED have formed a partnership for the transaction of business with the several departments at the seat of Government, in Austin,—such as the adjustment and collection of claims against the State, the procuring of Land-patents, or any other business connected with the General Land office, the Adjutant General's office, the Comptroller's office, or the Treasury Department, and the purchase or sale of land-scrip, land, &c., &c. Charges will be moderate. Letters on business must be *post-paid.*

J. W. HAMPTON, City of Austin.
D. W. STAPP, Victoria.

REFERENCES:

Hon. C. G. Keenan, Speaker House of Representatives, Huntsville.
" M. D. K. Taylor, Jefferson,
Gen. Edw. H. Tarrant, Corsicana,
" J. D. Henderson, S Augustine,
" Joseph Bates, Galveston,
Hon. John H. McRae, Milam,
" James C. Wilson, Matagorda,
Mr. J. W. Cruger, Houston,
" John D. Logan, Washington, D. C.
W. D. Miller, Esq., Austin, Texas,
Hon. D. C. Van Derlip, San Antonio,
" Wm. G. W. Jowers, Palestine,
" R. E. Clements, Brownsville,
" Burrel P. Smith, Clarksville,
" N. B. Charlton, Woodville,
" J. M. Clough, Marshall,
" David C. Dickson, Anderson,
" W. M. Cochran, Dallas,
" Adolph. Sterne, Nacogloches,
" J. M. Smith, Shelbyville,
H. W. Conner, Esq., Charleston, S. C.
W. W. Holden, Raleigh, N. C.

Austin, Sept. 1850. 26—

STRAYED

FROM the subscriber, near Hilliardston, Nash, N. C. in the month of April last, a light roan horse with red mane and tail—four feet ten or eleven inches high—8 or 9 years of age—paces slow but pleasantly under the saddle. I think he was brought from Kentucky during the winter of 1849, and he has been traced in that direction since his departure.

Any information respecting the above Horse will be thankfully received, and a liberal reward will be paid for his delivery at Hilliardston. W. F. DRAKE.

January 18, 1850. 25—4tpd.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

THE undersigned, having formed a co-partnership, under the firm and style of

Wm R. Johnson & Co,

for the purpose of conducting a Wholesale and Retail *Boot and Shoe* business in the City of Petersburg, will offer early in Februray a large and varied assortment of all articles usually embraced in the Shoe trade. They have taken the store on the east side of Sycamore Street, two doors below the house of Messrs. Paul & McIllwaine. Purchasing their goods for cash, they will be enabled to sell on the most accommodating terms to cash paying or punctual customers. They will also pay particular attention to the Wholesale Trade, and invite merchants and other wholesale dealers to examine their stock before buying elsewhere. They will also keep on hand an assortment of all articles in their line well suited to a retail custom, and respectfully solicit a call from their friends and the public generally.

WM. R. JOHNSON,
SAMUEL B. PAUL.

☞ Being in the employment of Messrs. William R Johnson & Co., I respectfully invite a call from my friends and former patrons. PETER W. ALFRIEND.

N. B. S. B. Paul continues to practice Law, and may be found at his Office over Messrs. Dunn & Spencer.

Petersburg, January 10, 1851. 21—2m.

JANUARY, 1851.

HENRY D. TURNER has this day received the following elegant Works suitable for Presents, &c.

The Pathways and Abiding places of our Lord, with 20 engravings on Steel. Women of the Old Testament. Reed's Female Poets of America, Illustrated with engravings and Illuminations. The life of Christ, by Rev. H. Hastings Weld. Washington Irving's Sketch Book.. Tales of a Traveller. Oliver Goldsmith & Knickerbocker's, New York. With engravings from designs by Darley. Proverbial Philosophy, 4to., 16 engravings, 12mo., 12. The Winter Bloom, with 9 brilliant Illuminations in Oil colors. American Female Poets. By Caroline May 12 Illustrations. British " " Geo. W. Bethune 12 Illustrations.

ALL THE ANNUALS FOR 1851.

Leaflets of Memory,	Gem of the Season,
The Keepsake,	Cabinet of Modern Art,
The Iris,	The Snow Flake,
Gems of Beauty,	The Christmas Tribune,
Token of Friendship,	Keepsake of Friendship,
Friendship's Offering,	Temperance Offering.

Bibles and Prayer Books of every edition and style of binding.

A splendid assortment of Juvenile Books, Games, &c.

Raleigh, January 17, 1851. 22—

Baltimore Piano Manufactory.

Important Improvement.

ELASTIC UNIVERSAL TOUCH.

WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir, Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first rate Instrument—one that Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of arts and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BRO.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, Agent.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 20—6m.

House and Lot for Sale.

THE Subscriber wishing to remove South, will sell the House and Lot where he now lives, containing about seven-eighths of an acre of ground. Attached is an excellent well of water, with the necessary out-houses; the place is well suited for a small family. Persons wishing to purchase such a place can know the particulars by calling on the subscriber at Mr. O. L. Burche's Shoe Store. J. TERRY.

January, 13, 1851. 850—3t.

New Books.

FRENCH on the Miracles—$1 75; Mother's Recompense, being a Sequel to Home Influence, by Grace Aguilar—50.

ALSO,

A full supply of the Life of John Randolph, of Roanoke, by Hugh A. Garland—$2 50. This day received by POMROY & O'NEAL.

January 18, 1851. 23—

Business Coats.

100 MORE of those desirable Coats, just opened at the low price of $4 50.

E. L. HARDING & CO.

Raleigh, Nov. 15. 5—

JENNY LIND SLIPPERS,

JUST Received, and for sale by O. L. BURCH.

Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 885—

Job Printing.

Neatly Executed at the Standard Print. Office

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year

DIRECTORS.

Dr. Josiah O. Watson, Jos. G. B. Roulhac, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt, Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, Wm. Badham, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS.

Josiah O. Watson, President,
J. G. B. Roulhac, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.
S. W. Whiting, Richard Smith, John Primrose, } Executive Committee.

This Company is now in successful operation, and is prepared to effect insurance against fire on all kinds of property, (Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries excepted.)

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, January 2, 1850. 793—

Important to MILLERS & MILL OWNERS!

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform those engaged in the Milling Business in N. C., that he keeps constantly on hand, and will supply at the shortest notice, that almost invaluable article

YOUNG'S IMPROVED PATENT SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

The only Machine of the kind that has stood the *test* and given satisfaction to the public. It has surplanted every Smut Machine yet offered in the State, more or less of which has been taken down to make room for it. The public need fear no imposition, as there are now some 280 Machines running in N. C.; and I wish to offer no other references than the gentlemen who are using them, whose expectations have been more than realized in their performance. It not only thoroughly cleanses the Wheat of smut, but also purifies it of all other substances, almost to perfection. It takes up but 4 feet square in the Mill, and requires but little power. It is warranted for five years against breaking or wearing out, and also to retain its cleaning qualities for that time.

There are a number of these Machines through which 100,000 bushels of Wheat have been cleaned, and they have never been out of order one day.

There was awarded to it the Premium at the Maryland State Fair, and a Premium with a Silver Medal, at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore, last Fall.

Address the Subscriber at South Lowell Mills, Orange county, N. C. JNO. A. McMANNEN.

December 21, 1850. 15—tf.

P. F. PESCUD,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist

FAYETTEVILLE ST. RALEIGH, N. C.

OFFERS for cash, or approved credit, at the lowest market prices, a large and well selected assortment of East India, Mediterranean and European

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

French, English and American Chemicals,

Foreign and Domestic Soaps.

Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Fancy Soaps, Brushes, Extracts, Trusses, Leeches, Paints and Oils, Dye Stuffs, Druggists Labels, Window Glass, Surgical Instruments, Druggists' Glass Ware, Shaker's Herbs and Roots,

PURE BRANDY, MADEIRA, SHERRY and PORT WINES, Selected for Medicinal purposes.

Sands Sarsaparilla, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Gray's Ointment, Beckwith's Pills, Ayer's Cherry Pectorial, Doctor Wiley's Cough Candy, Genuine Cod Liver Oil, together with every article comprising the stock of a Physician or Druggist.

April 7, 1850. 809—

MOUNTAIN HOTEL,

MORGANTON, Burke Co. N.C.

THE Subscriber, thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, would now inform the

TRAVELLING PUBLIC

that his House is still open, and that his accommodations (heretofore limited) are now enlarged. He has erected a row of Offices for Professional gentlemen, together with a commodious Hotel, all of which is *entirely new.*

The location of the MOUNTAIN HOTEL commands the finest view of the mountain scenery in the place; and is removed from the noise and uproar of a Court-yard and the Public Square, and yet sufficiently near for all the purposes of business.

The subscriber promises to spare no pains to provide the invalid a comfortable Summer Retreat, and to gentlemen of pleasure and business a desirable Boarding House. J. M. HAPPOLDT.

Morganton, July 25, 1850. 826—1y.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!

Henry D. Turner,

Publisher, Bookseller and Stationer

No. 1, FAYETTEVILLE ST. RALEIGH, N. C.

HAS always on hand a large and general collection of

Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, Voyages, Travels, Novels and Miscellaneous Books. Also, a very extensive assortment of School Books, &c., Blank Books, Ledgers, Journals, Day Books Pass Books, Bank Books, Record Books, Blank Check Books, and any other kind that may be wanted manufactured to order.

Together with a general assortment of Stationery.

Particular attention given to filling all orders complete from Booksellers, Merchants, Teachers, and private individuals. And every article in his line sold at the *lowest* prices for cash or approved credit, either at wholesale or retail.

All new works received as soon as published,

Raleigh, August 27, 1850. 830—

New Books.

FOOT Prints of the Creator $1,25.
The Home Altar by Rev. Charles F. Deems, 75 cts.
The Eminent Dead or Triumph of Faith in the Dying Hour, $1,00.
The Angel World, a Poem by Philip James Bailey, Author of Festus, 50 cts.
Life of John Randolph of Roanoke by Hugh A. Garland 2 vol. Muslin, $3,50.
History of the Polk administration by Lucien B. Chase, $2,50
Annals of the Queens of Spain by Mrs. Anneta George, 2 vol. cloth 1,50.
Lives of Literary and Scientific Men of America, $1,00.
Ways of the Hour by J. Fenimore Cooper, $1,25.
The Lily and the Fatom of the Huguenots in Florida, by W. Gilmore Simms.
Life here and there by N P. Willis.
The Vale of Cedars by Grace Aguilar.
The Earl's Daughter, by Rev. W. Sewell.
Just received and for sale by POMEROY & O'NEAL.

December 9, 1850. 13—

A Lot of Thomastown Lime, just received and for sale by R. TUCKER & SON.

Raleigh, Nov. 30 1850. 10—

NORTH CAROLINA Mutual Life Insurance Company

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company is now taking insurance on the lives of healthy persons and Slaves, at their established rates of premium. This being the only Life Insurance Company in the State, and working under a charter suited to the condition and circumstances of all, the Directors feel no hesitation in saying that it affords greater inducements for the insurance of lives than any other Company in the country.

The 5th Sec. of the Charter provides "That the husband may insure his own life, for the sole use and benefit of his wife or children, free from the claims of the representatives of the husband or any of his creditors."

It is conducted on the *mutual* plan, each person insured becoming a member thereof, and not liable beyond the amount of his premium.

Policies for $100 to $5000 will be issued on the life of a white person; and on Slaves for two-thirds their market value, for a term of from one to five years, as the owner may desire.

All losses of the Company are paid within 90 days after proof of loss is furnished. No California risks taken.

The business of the Company is conducted under the immediate supervision of

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician.
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All Communications on business should be addressed post paid, to JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary.*

Nov. 1, 1850. 1—

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

I offer for sale my entire Real Estate, upon which are thirty-five sets of Boxes; the most of which have only been in use from one to two years; with a sufficient quantity of round trees to cut at least twenty sets more. The lands upon which these are situated is not easily surpassed by any piney lands in Eastern Carolina. There is upon the premises two Distilleries neatly and conveniently fitted up, with all necessary out-houses. Upon the farm, I think the buildings altogether are seldom excelled. Those wishing to purchase are invited to examine for themselves. Terms shall be low, and payments accomodating. Come and see.

Any person wishing to purchase, can be furnished with a sufficient number of teams and wagons to carry on both the operations of Farm and Turpentine, and with a year's supply of provisions.

JOHN A. AVIRETT.

Catharine Lake, Onslow Co. N. C. July 22, 1850. 836—

HENRY GERHARDT,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

SMITHFIELD, Johnston Co., North Carolina.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has on hand a large and rich supply of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and Trimmings

of all sorts; and that he is prepared to execute work in the best manner and at moderate prices.

He also has on hand a superior lot of

Ready-Made Clothing,

consisting of Cloaks, Overcoats, Business Coats, Vests, Pantaloons, lamb's wool Shirts, &c., which he will dispose of on the most accommodating terms.

He solicits a call from those in want of Clothing, as he is determined to give good bargains, and to do his work in the best and most approved style.

HENRY GERHARDT.

Smithfield, October 14th, 1850. 837—3m.

New Watch and Jewelery Store.

W. H. THOMPSON Would respectfully inform the citizens of Raleigh and its vicinity, that he has opened a choice stock of

Watches and JeWelry,

in a part of the Store occupied by Mrs. Thompson as a Millinery establishment, where he offers for sale Gold and Silver watches, warranted correct time keepers the latest styles of

Fashionable Jewelry,

such as Guard, Vest and Fob Chains; Cameo, stone and mourning Broaches; Plain, Chased and Stone Rings; Gold Pens and Pencils; Gold and Silver Thimbles; Studs, Collar and Sleeve Buttons, Ear Rings, Gold and Silver Spectacles, &c., Fancy Goods and Fine Cutlery, all of which will be sold cheap. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in superior style. Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange.

Sept. 21, 1849. 777—6m.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE, January 30th, 1851.

SEALED and separate proposals for printing the Laws, Resolutions, and Journals of the late Legislature, will be received at this office until the 10th day of February next. Also, for the printing to be done for the next General Assembly. All to be done agreeably to the Laws and Resolutions on the subject of public printing. Bond with approved security to be given for each part of the work.

WM. HILL, *Secretary of State.*

January 30. 26—td.

The Register and Star will insert till day.

A NEW BOOK STORE.

POMEROY & O'NEAL,

No. 16, Fayetteville Street, Opposite the Post Office,

RALEIGH, N. C.

ARE now receiving an extensive assortment of Law, Medical, Theological, Miscellaneous and School Books generally—Annuals and choice Books for Presents, Novels, Stationary of all kinds, which we are selling at the very lowest prices, and which we are confident will give satisfaction. *Call* and examine.

W. L. POMEROY,
J. W. O'NEAL.

December 9, 1850. 13—

North Carolina Music Store.

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of announcing to the people of North Carolina, that he intends to open in this city, in December next, a *MUSIC STORE*, where will always be found a complete assortment of Foreign and American Music and Musical instruments; all of which will be selected by himself.

The Pianos will be from the best Manufactories in the United States, and will be sold at New York and Philadelphia prices.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, November 2, 1850. 2—1y

To Invalids.

AT Pescud's Drug Store you may find Old London Dock Brandy, Porter, Old Madeira, Sherry and Port Wines, selected expressly for Medical puposes. Also, Capsules of Copaiba and Cubebs, Castor Oil Capsules, Tarrants, Marshall's and Carpenters Ex'ts of Copaiba Cubebs, &c., and all the most popular Patent Medicines in use.

November 21. 9—

PETERSBURG, September 20, 1850.

Samuel H. Marks,

WOULD respectfully inform his numerous friends and customers that he is now receiving per sundry Steamers and Packets from the Northern cities his usual large and varied assortment of CONFECTIONARIES, FANCY ARTICLES, Cigars, &c., which added to his stock before on hand, and the regular weekly supply of fresh Foreign and domestic FRUITS, renders his assortment particularly worthy the attention of country dealers.

In the line of IGARS he flatters himself that he can present a larger stock and finer assortment, and at lower rates, than any other house in the trade.

Petersburg Sept. 25th, 1850.

FREEMAN, HODGES, & Co.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,

No. 58 Liberty Street, New York,

(Between Broadway and Nassau.)

ARE now receiving a rich and beautiful assortment of Fancy Silk and Millinery Goods, to which we would particularly invite the attention of all Cash Purchasers, and will make it an object for them to give us a call, as we are determined to sell our assortment for Cash, lower than ever before offered in this market.

Milliners can supply themselves with every article in their line, at about the cost of Importation or Auction prices. Many of our goods are manufactured expressly for our own sale, and cannot be surpassed for beauty or low prices.

Rich Hat and Cap Ribbons, a large variety.
Silks and Satins for Bonnets.
Crapes, Crape Lisses, Tarletons and Illusion Laces.
Trimmings for Hats, Caps and Dresses.
Jenny Lind Caps, Party and Opera Head Dresses.
Embroidered Capes, Collars, Cuffs, and Chemisetts.
Embroidered Edgings and Insertings, Swiss and Muslin.
Thread, Brussels, Valenciene, Silk and Lisle Thread Laces.
Embroidered, Reveire and Plain Linen Cambric Hkfs.
Gloves and Mitts, Kid, Silk, Lisle Thread and Sewing Silk.
Scarfs, Cravats and Dress Hkfs.
Swiss, Jaconett, Book Muslin, and Bishop Lawns.
Embroidered, Damask and Plain Canton Crape Shawls.
A full assortment of Straw Goods.
French and American Artificial Flowers.
With a large variety not mentioned above.

All wishing to avoid paying long prices will make money by calling and satisfying themselves.

Jan. 25, 1851. 25—3t.

OLIVER PHELPS, Jr.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

Washington City, D. C.

PRACTICES in all the Courts of the District of Columbia, and adjacent Counties of Maryland and Virginia, attends promptly to private collections, and professionally business generally.

He has great facilities in prosecuting claims before Congress and the Exective Departments including claims for Bounty Lands, Pensions, Patents, Return Duties, and to the settlement of accounts of Public Officers, and agents of the Government.

Address as above post paid, office on Pennsylvania Avenue, between 4½ and 6 streets.

He has the pleasure of referring to His Excellency Hon. David S. Reid.
Hon. Thomas Corwin, Sec. of the Treasury.
" Elisha Whittlesey, 2nd Comptroller.
" Dan'l A. Dickinson, U. S. Senator from N. Y.
" Stephen A. Douglas, U. S. Senator from Illinois.
" A. W. Venable, House of Representatives.
Messrs. Barrett, Newsom, and Holden, Milton, N.

January 23, 1841. 24—C

State of North Carolina—Franklin Co.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—December Term, 1850.

Willis Alford, Benj. H. Alford, Jeremiah Alford, and Williams and his wife Margaret C. Alford *vs.* William C. Alford and Arthur F. Alford—Petition to sell Land Warrant.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants aforesaid, are non-residents of the State of North Carolina, it is ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a paper published in the City of Raleigh, for six successive weeks, warning the said William C. Alford and Arthur F. Alford to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House, in the Town of Louisburg, County and State aforesaid, on the 2d Monday in March A. D. 1851, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the Petitioners should not be granted, or the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and heard *ex parte*, and Decree made accordingly.

Witness, Young Patterson, Clerk of our said Court, at office the 2d Monday of December, A. D., 1850.

Y. PATTERSON, C. C. C.

January 15th, 1851. (Pr. adv. $5 62½.) 24—6w.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, as successor to Cooke and Buffaloe in the Livery business, will continue its opperations in all its branches at his Stable on Wilmington Street, and solicits the patronage of his old friends and the public generally.

His prices must be arranged agreeably to the prices of produce and labour, and will be from and after the 1st day of February next, as follows,

Pairs of horses per month	$18 00
Single do do	10 00
do do week	3 50
do do day	75

Quarterly settlements will be required in all instances, and persons having horses now in my care are requested to take them away immediately, if unwilling to comply with all the above conditions.

JERE. NIXON.

January 23, 1851. 24—

Yet Alive

AT THE CHEAP CASH STORE.

SELLING OFF AT COST.

A LARGE Stock of new and fashionable Dry Goods of the latest Styles and Patterns. Also, a large assortment of Shoes, Boots, Hats, Caps, Bonnet, Cotton, Yarn, Hardware, Cutlery, Double and Sings Barrel Guns and Pistols. The purchaser will save from fifteen to twenty per cent by calling at this Store before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined to sell out my entire Stock of Goods this winter for the purpose of removing South the following Spring. You will find me at the well known corner Store formerly occupied by Mr. B. B. Smith corner of Harget and Fayetteville streets. Bear this in mind. J. CREECH.

Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1850. 6—

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE residence of the late Louis D. Henry, at present occupied by the undersigned, is offered for sale or rent. The dwelling-house is a large and commodious one, and remarkably well built, with all out-houses complete. It has some fifteen acres of land attached, under the highest cultivation.

This residence is in an excellent neighborhood, and in every respect pleasant and agreeable.

The residence recently occupied by D. K. McRae, on Fayetteville Street, also near the Governor's Mansion, is likewise offered for sale or rent. The dwelling-house has been conveniently constructed, is new, and all the out-houses are complete. An office, with two rooms, is upon the lot. M. M. HENRY.

Raleigh, January 12, 1851. 21—tf.

Ranger's Notice.

WAS entered on the Ranger's book of Chatham county by Bird Gean, living on Deep River, near Jones' Mills, a black Mare, suppposed to be between 12 and 15 years old, with some white in her face, about four feet six inches high, valued at $25. Barefooted all round.

JOS. HACKNEY, *County Ranger.*

January 29, 1851. 852-2t.

J. W. & C C. PUGH,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And Forwarding Agents,

GASTON, N. C.

Keep constantly on hand, and for sale,

LIME, SALT, TAR, BACON, FLOUR, &c.

Gaston, Jan. 10, 1850. 20—

Sugar House Syrup.

A VERY nice article just at hand at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & Co.

December 19. 16—

Maccaroni.

ANOTHER suppply just received and for sale by R. TUCKER & SON.

January 11. 20—

FEMALE CLASSICAL INSTITUTE,

(HILLSBOROUGH STREET,)

RALEIGH, N. C.

REV. BENNET T. BLAKE, *Principal.*

MR. W. C. DOUB, A. M., *Professor of Mathematics and Ancient Languages.*

KARL W. PETERSILIA, *Professor of Music.*

MRS. LUCY M. PETERSILIA, *Teacher of Drawing and Painting.*

TWENTY-FIVE Young Ladies can be accommodated with board in the family of the Principal. These will receive all the attention, and enjoy all the comforts of a private family.

The course of study is well digested, thorough and extensive. The entire expense to a pupil will be covered by the payment of One Hundred Dollars in advance, for a session of five months. This will include Board and Tuition, with Music, French, Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Drawing and Painting.

Taken separately, the charges will be as follows:

Board per session of five months,	$50 00
Tuition in the Classical Department,	20 00
Tuition in the English Department.	15 00
Music on Piano or Guitar,	20 00
Drawing and Painting,	10 00
Painting in oil Colours,	15 00
French,	10 00

The Pupils will be regularly instructed in Vocal Music, without further charge.

The Session for 1851 begins 6th January, 1851.

B. T. BLAKE, *Principal.*

Raleigh, Nov. 8, 1850. 4—tf.

PLANK ROAD NOTICE.

BOOKS of Subscription to the Greenville and Raleigh Plank Road Company will be opened on the 1st day of January next, and remain open thirty days at the following places, viz:

At Washington, under the direction of John Myers, B. F. Havens, James E. Hoyt, B. F. Hanks and Joseph Potts.

At Greenville, under the direction of Gould Hoyt, Charles Green, Edwin H. Golett, Wm. Bernard, Sr., and Henry Bell.

At the town of Wilson, under the direction of Jonathan Rountree, John Farmer and Barron C. Watson.

At Eagle Rock, under the direction of T. R. Dedman Wm. H. Hood, and Needham Price.

At Raleigh, under the direction of Thomas D. Hogg, Wm. H. Jones and James T. Marriott.

Amount of shares $25. Two dollars on each share to be paid on subscribing.

JOHN MYERS,
JAMES E. HOYT,
JOSEPH POTTS,
BEN. F. HANKS,
B. H. HAVENS.

Washington, N. C., Jan. 4, 1851. 19—

A. B. STITH,

Agent, Commission Merchant and Dry Goods Broker, New York.

TENDERS his services to the Merchants, Planters, and citizens of the Southern States, and will attend to any business in his line—either in the sale of Produce or Merchandize, or the purchase of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Shoes, Hats, Furniture, Carriages, Musical and Agricultural instruments, Bagging Rope, Drugs, Medicines, &c. He flatters himself as a purchaser of goods for Southern Merchants, his experience will enable him to give entire satisfaction to the Merchants who may entrust to him their orders.

REFERENCES:

His Excellency Charles Manly, Raleigh.
William Hill, Secretary of State, do
G. W. Mordecai, Pres't B'k of State, do
Dr. J. O. Watson, Pres't Mu. In. Co., do
B. F. Moore, Esq., Attorney Gen., do
Matthew Shaw, Esq., Washington.
Hon. J. R. J. Daniel, Weldon.
Andrew Joyner, Esq., do
R. H. Lewis, Esq., Greensborough, Ala.

Raleigh, February 6, 1850. 798—

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.

CEDAR ROCK, Franklin County, N. C.

D. S. RICHARDSON, *Principal.*
C. H. STOCKWELL, *Assistant.*

THE Spring Term for 1851, will commence on the 13th day of January. The New Academy will be dedicated on that day. The Students are earnestly requested to be present. For a circular containing particulars, apply to the Principal, at Belford P. O., Nash County.

Nash, Dec. 13. 13-t1 Feb.

☞ The Tarborough Press, Raleigh Register, Biblical Recorder, and North State Whig, will please insert the above till the 1st of February, and send accounts to D. S. Richardson.

ENGLISH SCHOOL.

MISS JULIA PEACE informs her friends and the citizens that she intends opening a School on the 1st of January, in which will be taught the usual branches of an English Education. If there are those in the country who would wish to send their children, her Mother can accommodate them with board. Particular attention will be paid to the manners, and improvement of the children committed to her charge. Terms the same as the other Schools.

Raleigh Dec. 16, 1850. 847—

HEARTT & LITCHFORD,

Dealers in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

Fancy Articles, &c. &c.

HAVE received nearly their entire Stock of Fall and Winter Goods—to which they respectfully invite the attention of their customers, and the public generally and all of which are offered on the most reasonable terms.

Raleigh, Oct. 23, 1850. 838—

Colds Colds.

THOSE who are suffering with Coughs and Colds will find at my Store Dr. Wilies Cough Candy Jujube Paste, Wistar's Lozenges, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Bartholomew's Cough Syrup, Jayne's Expectorant, Cod Liver Oil, Syrup of Naptha, and many other remedies for diseases of the Lungs and Chest.

P. F. PESCUD.

December 4, 1850. 10-

Dress and Frock Coats.

WE have on hand a beautiful assortment of Black Dress and

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

Report of the Joint Select Committee on the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

The Joint Select Committee of the two Houses, to whom was assigned the duty to examine and enquire into the pecuniary affairs of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, how the Superintendent is paid, in what manner the printing and other mechanical establishments connected with the Institution are supported, beg leave to report,

That there have been appropriated thirty thousand dollars, (consisting of six annual instalments of 5,000 each) by the Legislature of North Carolina for said Institution: $30,000 00

That there were appropriated and paid by Counties, for fifteen pupils, First Session - - 1,125 00
From do. for 23 pupils, 2d Session, 1,725 00
Do. 29 do. 3d do. 2,175 00
Do. 27 do. 4th do. 2,025 00
Do. 22 do. 5th do. 1,350 00

$38,400 00

Amount of special appropriation under the act of the year 1847, chap. - - - - - 5,000 00
Do. do. 2,500 00
Add amount of Legislative appropriations and those by Counties, - - - - - 38,400 00
The whole amount which has gone to the Institution from all sources, is - - - - - - 45,900 00

Of the above sum of 45,900 00, there has been paid to Wm. D. Cooke, for support and instruction of pupils as follows, viz:
15 pupils for 1st Session of 10 months, - - - - - 2,400 00
23 pupils for 2d do. do. 3,757 00
29 do. 3d do. do. 5,190 00
27 do. 4th do. do. 4,590 00
22 do. 5th do. do. 4,190 00

116 pupils in all to the close of the 1st Session. $20,127 00

Amount expended for buildings, and furniture, and for which vouchers, &c., have been exhibited $20,267 29

Your Committee have ascertained that the Printing Press and other necessary appendages have been provided by the Board of Directors at the cost of $488, which, upon an examination of a practical printer, they are satisfied was a fair and reasonable price. There have also been furnished to the Institution, by the Board, some tools for mechanical purposes, with which the pupils occasionally work, for the purpose of learning to do cabinet, and carpenter's work, and shoe making.

The Board of Directors entered into an engagement with Mr. Cooke, the Principal of the Institution, to the effect, that he was to have the use of the printing press and other materials for the purpose of instructing the pupils in the art of printing, but that he was to provide a practical printer at his own cost, as well as the paper and every thing else connected with printing, and that whatever loss or gain should be the result of the arrangement, should be his. They have apended herewith a paper marked B, as evidence of the operation of the system.

Your Committee submit a statement furnished by the Principal of the expenses and profits of the printing establishment.

Your Committee cannot dismiss this part of the subject, without expressing the decided conviction with which they are impressed, of the great importance to the welfare and future usefulness of the pupils, of acquiring, while connected with the Institution, a knowledge of some mechanic art; for while the great and noble aim of those who established and have fostered the Institution, is to enlighten the mind and improve the heart of the unfortunate beings, whom an all-wise God in his inscrutable Providence has seen proper to afflict; yet they believe that it will materially contribute to the humane purpose of the authors of this noble charity to give them as far as possible, a knowledge of some useful trade. Such is believed to be the experience of other similar Institutions.

In one of the Reports of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb of New York, it is said, that "employment of the pupils out of school has been a subject of solicitude and enquiry. A portion of that time must necessarily be devoted to study, and yet several hours in the day would still be consumed in idleness, if some useful occupation for the pupils were not provided."

Again—the benefits resulting from manual labor are immediate as well as prospective. It gives vigor to the constitution, elasticity to the frame, and promotes cheerfulness and good feeling, while it holds out the certain prospect of future support. Experience has fully demonstrated the fact, that these advantages, and many more are realized under this system, which, at the same time, has proved an auxiliary to the more rapid development of intellect.

One of the most useful features of the system is that which, by teaching each pupil a trade, prepares him for supporting himself by the labor of his own hands, and thus tenders him independent of the aid of his friends and the public. Without the aid of an apprenticeship in some useful art, they would be a burden on their friends or the public through life; whereas, by supporting them a few years, and teaching them a trade, they not only become independent of the aid of others, but the community exchanges unprofitable consumers for producers, and in this, is perhaps fully repaid the expense which it has incarred in preparing them for usefulness.

Your committee, therefore, believe that the best interest of the Institution requires the connection of mechanical establishments with it; and especially so, when by the existing judicious arrangement, they are sustained without cost to the Institution.

Your committee have felt it their duty to inquire into the moral and social condition of the pupils, and after a very rigid and thorough examination, they believe that the Principal, (W. D. Cooke,) is kind and attentive to the pupils under his care, and that a proper and judicious government is exercised over them.

The subject of the annual charge per pupil in the Institution, has claimed the attention of the committee, and they have ascertained that it amounts, at present, to about the sum of $183.

By reference to the report of the Board of Directors of the Institution, it appears that they entered into a contract with the Principal, "that he shall receive $145 for each pupil, in consideration of which, and a salary of $1,200, he is to furnish boarding of the pupils and all connected with the institution, including his own family, to furnish two teachers, a matron, all necessary servants, medical attendance of the pupils, clothing of such of the pupils whose parents are unable to furnish it, postage, expenses of parents visiting their children, while here, books and stationery; and it is distinctly understood that there is to be no extra charge of any kind for services."

Your committee consider this a wise and very judicious arrangement, and one which the best interest of the Institution requires should not be disturbed.

In order that the Legislature and the public may have the means of forming a correct idea of the proper expense for each pupil at this Institution, your committee hope and believe they will be rendering an acceptable service in publishing together with this report, a statement of charges at similar institutions, which is taken from authentic sources, and which will be found appended, marked A.

Your committee cannot dismiss this interesting subject, without stating that, after a very strict and careful investigation of the affairs of the institution, they are fully impressed with the belief that it has been managed with economy, judgment and fidelity by the Board of Directors; and they have every reason to believe, (judging from the past) that under their administration the institution will flourish, and will be the means of untold blessings to that unfortunate class of our population for whose benefit it was established; and, in conclusion, cannot refrain from expressing the hope that the institution may long remain as a monument of the wisdom and the munificence of the Legislature of North Carolina. All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. H. HAUGHTON, *Chairman.*

It has been shrewdly remarked, that those who do most business are those who advertise most extensively. There is probably no one instance in ten where newspaper advertising does not secure a two-fold return. In many instances the proportion is ten, twenty, sixty, or an hundred fold. Yet many of our business men, who pursue the *save-at-the-spile* policy, are alarmed at the expense. *Greensboro' Patriot.*

SKETCHES OF WESTERN LIFE.

COL. ARCHIBALD YELL, OF ARKANSAS.

The first case on docket was called, and the plaintiff stood ready. It was an old case that had been in litigation for five years. Gen. Smoot arose for the defendant, and remarked in an overbearing tone:

"Our witnesses are absent, and therefore I demand that the case be continued until the next term, in course."

"Let the affidavit be filed, for not till then can I entertain a motion for a continuance," was the mild reply of the Judge.

"Do you doubt my word as to the facts?" Gen. Smoot exclaimed sharply, and involuntarily raised his huge sword cane.

"Not at all," replied the Judge with his blandest smile; "but the law requires that the facts justifying a continuance must appear on record, and the Court has no power to annul the law, nor any will to see it annulled."

The Judge's calm and business like tone and manner only served to irritate the bully, and he retorted, shaking his sword cane in the direction of the bench—"Whatever may be the law, I, for one, will not learn it from the lips of an upstart demagogue and coward!"

Judge Yell's blue eyes shot lightning; but he only turned to the clerk and said quietly—"Clerk, you will enter a fine of fifty dollars against Gen. Smoot, as I see him named on my docket, for gross contempt of Court; and be sure you issue an immediate execution."

He had hardly communicated the order, when Gen. Smoot was seen rushing towards him brandishing his sword cane, all his features writhing with murderous wrath, and pallid as a corpse.

Every glance was fixed on the countenance of the Judge, for all wished to know how he would brook the coming shock of the duelist's fierce assault. But none, however, could detect the slightest change in his appearance. His cheek grew neither red nor white, nor a nerve seemed to tremble; his calm eye surveyed the advancing foe, with as little sign of perturbation as a chemist might show scrutinizing the effervesence of some novel mixture. He sat perfectly still, with a little staff of painted iron in his right hand.

Smoot ascended the platform and immediately aimed a tremendous blow with his enormous sword cane, full at the head of his foe. At that blow five hundred hearts shuddered, and more than a dozen voices shrieked, for all expected to see the victim's skull shivered into atoms. The general astonishment then may be conceived, when they beheld the little iron staff describe a quick curve, as the great sword cane flew from Smoot's fingers and fell with a loud clatter at the distance of twenty feet in the hall! The bafled bully uttered a cry of wrath, wild as that of some wounded beast of prey, and snatched his bowie knife from his sheath, but ere it was poised for the desperate plunge, the little iron staff cut another curve, and the big knife followed the sword cane. He then hastily drew a revolving pistol, but before he had time to touch the trigger, his arm was stricken powerless by his side.

And then for the first time did Judge Yell betray perceptible emotion. He stamped his foot till the platform shook beneath it and shouted in trumpet tones—"Mr. Clerk you will blot this ruffian's name as a foul disgrace from the roll of attorneys. Mr. Sheriff, take the criminal to jail."

The latter officer sprang to obey the mandate, and immediately a scene of confusion ensued that no pen could describe. The bravoes and myrmidon friends of Gen. Smoot, gathered round to obstruct the Sheriff, while many of the citizens lent their aid to sustain the authority of the court. Manances, screams and horrid curses, the ring of impinging and crossing steel, alternate cries of rage and pain, all commingled with the awful explosion of firearms, blended together a vivid idea of Pandemonium. But throughout all the tempestuous strife, two individuals might be observed as leaders in the whirlwind and riders of the storm. The new Judge used his little iron cane with terrible efficiency, crippling limbs yet sparing life. Bill Buffum, imitating the clemency of his honorable friends disdaining the employment of either knife or pistol, actually trampled and crushed down all opposition, roaring at every furious blow—"this is the way to preserve order in court"—a sentiment which he accompanied with wild peals of laughter. In less than two minutes the party of the Judge triumphed, the clique of Gen. Smoot suffered disasterous defeat, and the bully himself was borne away to the prison.

Such was the debut of Archibald Yell in Arkansas; and from that day his popularity as a man, as a judge, as a hero, and as a politician, went on rapidly and brilliantly increasing, till it eclipsed all the oldest and most powerful names. Within the first year of his emigration, he became a candidate for the Governor's chair, and notwithstanding the bitterest opposition, he was elected by nine-tenths of the number of votes polled. At the end of his term, he canvassed for Congress, and again swept the State like a hurricane. He continued to serve with success in the supreme councils of the nation until the period of the war with Mexico. He then resigned, hurried home to Arkansas, and raised a regiment of volunteer cavalry, with which he made all possible dispatch to the scene of action.

The writer of the present sketch saw him on his line of march to coalesce with the grand army of occupation, and never will he forget the evening passed by the light of his hospitable camp fire, on Red River, within the limits of Texas. The prophecy of his farewell words rings still on my ears with mournful distinctness.

"I go," said he, with a look of fire, and in tones of thrilling emphasis, "to make fame that shall be co-extensive with the length and breadth of the Union, or to extinguish life itself in a blaze of glory."

He kept his word—he did both. He arrived on the gory arena in time to witness the magnificent storm of Buena Vista; and where is the true child of American birth that cannot name the three transcendant stars of chivalry, who fell quenched in blood that day! Aye, who fell, but as they fell such a parting sun-burst of everlasting sunlight over the field of glory and of graves! Hardin! Clay! Yell!

THE SUCCESSOR OF MR. BENTON. Henry S. Geyer, whig, lately elected U. S. Senator from Missouri, to succeed Mr. Benton, from the 4th of March next, it appears is a native of Frederick county, Maryland. The Patriot says that previous to his removing from this State he had his office in Westminster, and practised law in Frederick county, of which Westminster was then a part. He removed to St. Louis, where he has since followed his profession, and attained, by the force of his high talents, a distinguished position among the leading members of the bar. In the organization of his Cabinet, President Fillmore invited him to a seat in it, but he declined to accept.

A letter generally approbatory of the Compromise, in favor of the enforcement of the fugitive slave law, and denying the power of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, or exclude it from the territories, was written by Mr. Geyer, and read before the Missouri Legislature on the day of his election. Mr. G's opinions on the subject of the right of instruction also came out in the debate which immediately preceded and led to his election. A friend of his, Mr. Crocket, having heard doubts expressed at Jefferson City, as to Mr. G.'s views on that subject, had sent a telegraphic dispatch to him requesting his opinions in the matter. He received in reply from Mr. Geyer the following two dispatches:

ST. LOUIS, January 13.

Hon. J. B. Crockett, Jefferson City:—The right of the Legislature to instruct a Senator, is well established, and, in my opinion, their instructions ought to be respected by the Senator, as the expression of the will of the people of the State, to which it is his duty to conform. H. S. GEYER.

ST. LOUIS, January 14.

Hon. J. B. Crockett, Jefferson City:—I desire to add, that a Senator is not bound to conform to instructions inconsistent with his convictions of Constitutional obligation; but, in case of such conflict, it becomes him to surrender his place, rather than thwart the will of his constituents. H. S. GEYER.

The New York Tribune says: "The slaveholding interest, like every other inveterate abuse and iniquity, takes shelter under the guns of the "Democratic citadel."

Which, being translated, means, that the Democratic party protects the rights of the States against "*higher law*," nullification, and Abolition infidelity. It is this conviction which recently has converted North Carolina into a Democratic State, and is rapidly annihilating the last vestige of Whiggery throughout all the South. *New York Globe.*

For the North Carolina Standard.

To the Legislature of North Carolina.

No. 5.

GENTLEMEN: In our last we stated that the powers delegated to the Federal Government by the States, might be resumed by the States respectively, "whenever the same shall be perverted to their injury or oppression." This being the language of Virginia, we have seen proper to quote it—for in any thing affecting the rights of the States, we never fear to tread in her foot-path; for while on the one hand, having been ever mindful of the interests of her people, so on the other she has never suffered that jealousy the least to interfere with the obligations which she assumed as a member of the Federal Union.

Has then the trust power confided by the States to the General Government, been so "perverted" and abused as to result in the "injury and oppression" of the slaveholding States?

We should consider ourselves as wanting in respect, both to your intelligence and patriotism, were we to attempt the affirmative demonstration of a proposition which is so notoriously self-evident that "he that runs may read;" neither will we go into a recital of those "perversions;" still less will we assail or approve the "Compromise"—for that might awaken feelings which we wish to avoid; for such is the common frailty of our nature, that when as a party we go for a measure, (even though it be disconnected with our distinctive principles, as that was,) that we cannot consider the measure abstractly from the influences which gave it birth; and any approval or condemnation, arouses those influences and illy qualifies us to look and take proper measures for the common security of the whole.

With the Compromise then, we have nothing to do—it has become the law, and as such has become the rule of action; and it is incumbent upon you, at least, to see that it be fulfilled *to its very letter*—for anything short, not only involves the interests of the South, but becomes a public manifestation that those peculiar interests, so plainly recognized by the Constitution, are to be sacrificed in utter disregard of its provisions.

We have assumed that there has been an unauthorized assumption of power not delegated to the Federal Government; but it is not every assumption that would justify, morally speaking, as extreme a measure as "secession;" for it is only when it becomes an evil too intolerable to be borne, that State sovereignty should interpose her broad shield to protect the citizen.

The right may exist, long before it should be exercised, for although our Government is strictly a Confederacy proper, yet we at the same time hold that there is a moral obligation resting upon each, which calls upon him to forego some slight advantages for the good of the whole; yet this is only a moral and not a Constitutional obligation, and he may disregard it; so may a State—she may even withdraw on the first palpable infraction of the Constitution, seriously threatening the interests of her people, and would be justifiable both by the spirit as well as the letter of that compact; yet before she can be justified, in a moral point of view, (and it is in this light we now present it,) she must resort to all means in her power, consistent with her self-security, before she reduces to practice this admitted right.

Has then Congress so perverted and abused the trust power confided to her as to result in the injury and oppression of the people of North Carolina? If she has not, no man contends for secession; but if she has, this very abuse has given birth to the exercise of the right; and the next question is, should it be at this time resorted to. It should be resorted to, provided you have first exhausted all the honorable means at your disposal. Thinking that you have not, we should make one more—and if that be disregarded—last effort.

It is true that you have again and again remonstrated against unconstitutional enactments, and again and still again have they been pressed upon you. No longer ago than the last session of your Legislature did you most solemnly resolve "that the enactment of any law which shall abolish slavery *or the slave trade* in the district of Columbia, or shall directly or indirectly deprive the citizens of the States of this right of emigrating with their slave property into any of the Territories of the United States, and of exercising ownership over the same, while in said territories, will be an act not only of gross injustice and wrong, but the exercise of power contrary to the true meaning and spirit of the constitution."

These resolutions passed both houses by nearly a unanimous vote, and were laid before the Congress of the United States. Were they heeded? No, entirely disregarded. And why? For the simple reason that the South has been so sensitive, so ultra and jealous, and withal scolded so much, that the Yankees began to think that like a barking dog you would not bite; and so it was.

And it may be said, and we seriously fear will be, that even though you should now take the still higher ground, that you would withdraw from the Union, that it would be productive of no other effect (unless it should be the unanimous sentiment of the whole State,) than to make them still "laugh at your calamity, and mock when your fear cometh."

Nevertheless, it is a duty which you owe to every thing sacred—to yourselves, to the State, and to the South—to the peace and the security of the domestic hearth, to a common ancestry, and to kindred blood, that you *speak out.*

Yes, you owe it to the very American name which awakens so many pleasing reminiscences, and comes down hallowed by so many kindred associations. But much will depend upon the manner in which you do speak. Recollect that the difficulties which now surround us are more alarming than at any previous time; for we have not only to contend with the free soil spirit of Congress (whose encroachments we have hitherto too long submitted to,) but we have likewise to make headway against public sentiment at the North, which seems to set at defiance the only part of the compromise that enured to the benefit of the South. Nay, worse than this, if possible; for we seriously fear that the very Government which is looked to for protection, with all its gigantic resources, is physically incapable of giving relief, so long as the Northern sentiment shall remain so vitiated and corrupt. Now it is perfectly immaterial to you, where the wrong is, so that the wrong exists, and is of such a nature as seriously to affect your prosperity. If the legislation of Congress, as to the restoration of your slaves cannot be enforced at the North, for the reason, as has been alledged by her most prominent men; that it was not in conformity to, and in coincidence with the known and established principles of their respective State Constitutions, guaranteeing the right of trial by jury, it is just as complete a nullification of the act, as would be a refusal of the Executive to enforce it.

The only difference is that you should bear the former much longer than the latter, or than any farther aggressions by the general government. There is no way for you to reach this their recreancy to plighted faith, without embarrassing too much your own people.

Make war upon them you cannot, for that is forbidden; confiscate their property you will not, for that is beneath you, and should only be resorted to when every thing else has failed. Neither are we so perfectly certain that you have the constitutional right to resort to the impost or advalorem duty of which you speak, particularly *in the shape* which it is made to assume. If the impost or advalorem tax can be imposed at all (of which there can be no doubt) it is limited in its extent to the rate per cent required to execute your inspection laws, which would not be one per cent. We propose to discuss this right, in the next number. PEDEE.

BREVITY IN WOMAN. We find in a California diary the following glorification of a quality we should like. "A man of few words" is very well, but "a woman of few words" is a matter open to argument:

"I encountered to-day, in a ravine, some three miles distant, among the gold washers, a woman from San Jose. She was at work with a large wooden bowl by the side of the stream. I asked her how long she had been there, and how much gold she averaged a day. She replied, "Three weeks and an ounce." Her reply reminded me of an anecdote of the late Judge B——, who met a girl returning from market, and asked her, "how deep did you find the stream? what did you get for your butter?" "Up to the knee and ninepence," was the reply. "Ah!" said the judge to himself: "she is the girl for me; no words lost there;" turned back, proposed, was accepted, and married the next week; and a more happy couple the conjugal bonds never united; the nuptual lamp never waned; its ray was steady and clear to the last. Ye who paddle off and on for seven years, and are at last perhaps capsized, take a lesson of the judge. That "up to the knee and ninepence" is worth all the rose letters and melancholy rhymes ever penned."

SEMI-WEEKLY STANDARD.

The Constitution and the Union of the States: "They must be Preserved."

RALEIGH:

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1851.

THE CONVENTION QUESTION.

Most of the Whig papers of the State are committing themselves to an unlimited Convention. This is a party movement on their part. It is the last desperate effort of the leaders of a rejected party, to regain place and power. What care they for State repose and State harmony, provided *they* can once more get possession of the government and enjoy the offices and honors!

The last Wilmington Commercial says:

"The passage of the Free Suffrage bill, without the submission of the whole subject to the will of the people, is an extraordinary circumstance, considering that the action has taken place under the control of a party professing to hold that will in great reverence. This is just ground of complaint, and shows an inconsistency and repudiation of political profession, that may prove somewhat hazardous to the party in power, in spite of all the demagogueism of the leaders."

Now, we have to inform the Editor of the Commercial that the "whole subject" of free suffrage will be submitted to the people, and that, too, in strict accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. The action of the late Assembly was directed to this very object, and to nothing else. But what does the Commercial mean by the "whole subject"? Does it mean that the Editor of that paper is for an open Convention, and willing to see the present basis of representation destroyed?

The Commercial affects great respect for the will of the people. How has the Whig party manifested this respect? Was it by denying them equality of privileges at the ballot-box to the bitter end? Or was this respect shown in the Speeches of Col. Joyner and Mr. Bond at the late session, both of whom treated the claim of the non-landholders to equality at the ballot-box, *with the utmost contempt?*

The Commercial has the impudence to talk of the "demagogueism" of Democratic "leaders." We know of no man who goes beyond the Editor of that paper in this particular line. "Demagogueism" is his stock in trade, as it is of many of the "leaders" of the defunct Whig party, who, with that Editor, scruple at nothing calculated to advance their purposes. The people have put the seal of condemnation on these men, and there it will remain. They are "bound" like Satan *was* or *is* to be, (we beg Dr. McKoy's pardon for speaking thus familiarly of his "next friend,") and they will remain bound, struggle as they may. This cry of a Convention, and this pretended regard for the popular voice and popular rights, will only serve to sink them still deeper into the mire of defeat. The people have at length found them out, and they will remember them and "their ways" for long years to come.

MR. RENCHER VINDICATED.

It will be recollected, says the Fayetteville Carolinian, we published some extracts from Mr. Rencher's letter in regard to the refusal of the President of the United States to afford assistance to the Marshal of Boston. either by allowing the ships in the harbor to be used as prisons for fugitive slaves, or the U. S. soldiers to prevent or quell a mob. The Washington Republic denied the latter allegation, and gave an excuse for the former, and called upon Mr. Rencher to prove his assertion or "retract the calumny." It will be seen by the following communication, that if there is any "calumny," it is justly chargeable to the Marshal of Boston, and not to Mr. Rencher. So that President Fillmore must settle the matter with his own officer, *whose conduct in Boston has been approved by the administration!*

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 25, 1851.

MR. BAYNE: My attention has been directed to a publication in the Observer of the 21st instant, under the caption of "Mr. Rencher's letter," in which it appears that the "Republic" charges Mr. Rencher iwith making false statements in regard to an application from the Marshal of Massachusetts to the Executive of the United States, for authority to use the ships in the harbour of Boston for the confinement of fugitive slaves, and to call on the troops of Boston to overcome combinations that might be formed to resist the execution of the fugitive slave law.

Now it happened that I was on a visit to Boston, also in pursuit of a runaway slave, and arriving there several days previous to Mr. Rencher, I conversed frequently with the Marshal on the subject of arresting the fugitives. At length he informed me that he could get no assistance from the State authorities, that the jailor had notified him that the State prison should not receive the fugitive slave; that the abolitionists would doubtless raise a mob and resist him in the execution of the law, and that his alternative was to apply to the Executive of the U. States for the troops at Boston to support him in the exercise of his duty, and that he would also apply for a cutter or naval vessel to be used as a prison ship. On the next day he advised me that his letters of application had been despatched to Washington. In my hearing, the Marshal of Massachusetts stated to Mr. Rencher in substance all that is represented in Mr. Rencher's letter in regard to his application to the Executive for troops and U. S. shipping.

I publish the above because Mr. Rencher is absent from North Carolina, and will not probably see the attack made on him before his return.

M. V. JONES.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

The Council of State convened in this City on Monday last, in pursuance of a call of the Governor. The following gentlemen were in attendance:

William K. Lane, of Wayne.
Whitmell Stallings, of Gates.
Wilson S. Hill, of Guilford.
John U. Kirkland, of Orange.
Montfort Sydney Stokes, of Wilkes.

Absent, James J. McKay and Archibald Henderson.

We learn that Gov. Reid made the following nominations to the Council, which were confirmed:

BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

Calvin Graves, of Caswell County.
Thomas Bragg, Jr. of Northampton County.

BOARD OF LITERATURE.

Josiah Collins, of Washington County.
Wesley Jones, of Wake County.
William W. Holden of "

In continuing the numbers of "Pedee" it is due to our Correspondent to state that they were written during the session of the Legislature, and addressed to that body; and that they were unavoidably crowded out during the session by a press of other matter. We expect soon to publish these numbers for the author in pamphlet form.

PAPAL BULLS. A Pontifical ordinance is called a *bull*, from the Latin word *bulla*, which means a seal. The name of the seal passing in time to the document, they were called *bullæ* or *bulls*. The French word *bulletin* is derived from the same source.

HON. HAMILTON FISH, late Governor of New York, has received the unanimous nomination of a caucus of the Whig members of the Legislature for United States Senator from that State.

We have on hand several Speeches, delivered during the late session of the Legislature, which shall appear soon.

[Correspondence of the Washington Union.]

BALTIMORE, Jan. 28—5 p. m.

Since the strong vote cast in the Maryland Reform Convention, on Friday last, of 60 to 15 against the great American and republican doctrine of representation according to population, all hopes have been given up of any reform being granted by the present convention adequate to the demands of the people. It is now evident that two-thirds of its members sought seats in the convention with the intention of defeating rather than promoting true conventional reform. Even those who have taken the lead in the reform movement that has agitated the State for so many years have become suddenly lukewarm, and have not been in their seats on an average more than one day per week since the meeting of the convention. The expense of the convention to the State will not be less than $100,000; and I doubt not that the constitution that they will form will be rejected by the vote of the people.

The remains of the gallant Wells and McComae, the heroes of North Point, from whose rifles sped the ball that killed Gen. Ross, were this afternoon removed from an old and desecrated burying ground on Broadway to Greenmount, by a committee of the Baltimore Sharpshooters, who are preparing to erect a monument at Ashland Square, in honor of these brave men, who were members of this gallant corps.

Letters from Havana, received in New York from parties who should know, state that Jenny Lind will be back in that city early in April, and that she will give concerts at Castle Garden at the comparatively low price of $1 per ticket—her contract with Barnum closing on her return to New York. It is also said that she will not go to London, but continue another season in the United States.

Maryland contains some 80,000 slaves, and North Carolina some 280,000. This Correspondent, who seems to *write* without *thinking* to any very great extent, deplores the defeat of what he is pleased to term "the great American and republican doctrine of representation according to population" in the State of Maryland; and this defeat of this principle has taken place, it must be borne in mind, in a State possessing only 80,000 slaves! The "great American and republican doctrine" is, according to our judgment, that taxation and representation should go together. A government based on mere numbers, can afford no substantial security to those who pay the taxes and contribute to the support of that government and to its public works. Base the government on *persons* and *things*—on persons of all sorts and on taxables of whatsoever kind, and then let every free white man vote for those who are to make the laws. That is the true doctrine, in our judgment. This is the way in which North Carolina has adjusted and settled the matter, and that settlement is not likely to be disturbed.

It appears that the Maryland Convention will not cost less than *one hundred thousand dollars*, and that, after all, the people will most probably reject the new Constitution at the polls!

SOUTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD.

We copy from the late Annual Report of the President of this Road the following statement of its receipts and expenditures during the past year:

"The gross receipts of the road, it appears from the Auditor's Statement annexed, marked A, have been for the year, $912,720 25
And the expenses of management equal to 42 per cent, 384,040 85

Nett profit, $528,679 40
Less interest on Sterling and other bonds, and other charges, including $14,794 31 interest on instalments paid in advance, and on notes and scrip now paid off, 188,991 16

Leaving for nett income, $339,688 24
From these profits two dividends of 3 per cent. each have been declared amounting to, 174,600 00

Leaving a surplus of $165,088 24 to the credit of Reserved Fund Account."

The President of the Road adds:

"This result seems full of encouragement, for it has been accomplished under many adverse circumstances. For example, there has been a deficiency in the down freight of $71,383 29, clearly attributable to the combined effects of a short crop and the break-down at the Wateree Swamp. From this latter cause alone, there was a loss of revenue, as compared with last year, of $26,769 72-100, for the months of October and November, and an expenditure for repairs of $5,236 10-000. It seems, therefore, not unreasonable to infer, as there was an increase during the same period of $91,710 38 over last year, in the up freight and passage, that had it not been for the adverse circumstances alluded to, the income for the year would have reached $1,000,000, and without any material addition to the expense of management."

SUPERIOR COURTS.

The Judges of the Superior Courts of Law of North Carolina will ride the ensuing Spring Circuits in the following order:

1 Edenton,	Judge Dick,
2 Newbern,	" Caldwell,
3 Raleigh,	" Ellis,
4 Hillsborough,	" Bailey,
5 Wilmington,	" Manly,
6 Salisbury,	" Battle,
7 Morganton,	" Settle.

Richard K. Cralle, Esq. of Lynchburg, Virginia, the chief clerk of Mr. Calhoun when he was Secretary of State, has arrived at New York with the intention of superintending the publication of the work of Mr. Calhoun on the Constitution of the United States. South Carolina has appropriated ten thousand dollars towards publishing the work, and, in conjunction with Mr. Calhoun's family, has appointed Mr. Cralle to carry out the intentions of the Legislature.

We publish to-day the fifth annual Report of the Board of Directors of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company. This Report shows the soundness of the Company in its pecuniary affairs, and also gives some idea of the remarkable success which has attended its operations during the few years of its existence. We are satisfied that the affairs of the Company are ably conducted, and we have no doubt that, under the management of its present officers, it will continue to gain upon the public confidence.

We ask attention to the Report of the Committee of the late Legislature, in relation to the affairs of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, which we publish to-day. This Report, we repeat, is a full and triumphant vindication of the Board of Directors of the Institution, and of the Principal, Mr. William D. Cooke. We shall see whether the Register and Times will lay it before their readers.

INSURANCE OF CHARACTER. There has been formed an Association in London for the insurance of character. The assured, who wish public situations, are enabled to offer security for good conduct, by the payment of a moderate premium to the company who guarantee his fidelity, and protect his employers from loss by defalcation, or general misconduct. This is certainly something "new under the sun."

The Senate of Massachusetts on Tuesday, the 28th January, elected Robert Rantoul a United States Senator for the remainder of the present Congress. He received the votes of the Democrats and Free-Soilers. The House of Representatives has yet to concur.

Among the present visitors in Washington city are the Hon. George M. Dallas, Ex-Vice President of the United States, and the Hon. James Buchanan, Ex-Secretary of State.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28, 1851.

The Tariff project, long talked of, was offered by Mr. Strong, and is now fairly launched. The Pennsylvania interests are well taken care of by this project. The price of iron will be considerably enhanced by it, so will that of window glass, woolen and worsted, linseed oil, refined sugar, &c. But the bill will not command the New England vote, unless the colored cottons, at least, if not the fine cottons, should be embraced in the project.

For some reason or other, the manufacturing interests are all very greatly depressed, and it is necessary and proper that something should be done for their relief, especially if, by so doing, the revenue may be benefitted.

The best-advised business men deem a great commercial revulsion as very likely to occur at a very early day, as soon as some incident in Europe shall create a little pressure there. We have paid, so far, about one hundred and fifty millions in State and National and Corporation Stocks, and the greater portion of the gold received from California, for imported goods, during the last few years, and the time is at hand when it will not be easy to continue to import and pay for so large a quantity of merchandize.

But it is doubted whether Congress will do anything at this session, on this subject—further than to agree to create three appraisers at large, by means of whom fraudulent invoices and undervaluations of goods will be prevented, and uniformity of imposts in the different ports secured.

Congress has no power, any way, to enact Tariff laws with the view of protecting one interest at the expense of another. The present Tariff is yielding as its friends predicted it would, an immense revenue. Its returns are amply sufficient, and *more* than amply sufficient, to carry on the government economically administered. So far as North Carolina is concerned, her Legislature has recently spoken out on this subject in language not to be mistaken; and no Representative of hers can now vote for any increase of our Tariff-taxes without disregarding her wishes and her will.

It will be time enough to think of modifying the present Tariff so as to favor certain interests of the free States *within the revenue standard*, when these States shall have given undoubted evidence of their disposition and determination to execute the fugitive-slave law, and to respect the rights of the Southern people. No true Southern man can vote for any change of the Tariff of 1846, until the free States learn to do justice to the slaveholding States, and range themselves *permanently* under the banner of the Constitution in all its parts. We would not divide these States to their duty; but it is well enough to let them know, that although the Southern people are in a minority in the common Congress, they still have sufficient strength to embarrass all efforts to protect the interests of the assailing section at the expense of the assailed and injured.

On Wednesday, Jan. 29th, our State Legislature adjourned. By this time most of the members have returned to their homes to give an account to their constituents of the manner in which they spent their time while in Raleigh. Our good city already begins to assume a more quiet aspect. The many strangers whom the presence of the members calls to this place have already departed. We have had the pleasure of forming an acquaintance with many of the members, and have found them intelligent and agreeable men. It is not the province of a religious paper to interfere in political matters. We are privileged, however, to express our regret that during the present session, there has been on the part of our Legislators no acknowledgement of the existence of a Supreme Being. *Biblical Recorder.*

We have yet to learn that any of our legislators have, at any time, *denied* the existence of a Supreme Being. This is a Christian country—many of the members of the late Assembly are members of Churches, and were regular attendants, while here, on Divine Service; and all of them, we trust, "acknowledge" the "existence of a Supreme Being." Certainly, we have never heard of any thing to the contrary.

CHURCH STATISTICS.

The American Almanac for the present year gives the following list of churches and communicants of the various religious denominations in the United States:

	Churches.	*Communic'ts.*
Methodists,	15,900	1,930,069
Catholics,	1,080	1,190,700
Baptists,	13,711	959,697
Presbyterians,	5,077	425,377
Dutch Reformed, Lutheran and Moravian,	2,163	271,840
Congregationalists,	1,971	197,198
Episcopalians,	1,233	67,550
Universalists,	1,994	60,000
Unitarians,	909	33,040
Swedenborgians,	42	5,000

It is a remarkable fact that in *twenty-five*, out of the 31 States, there are now Democratic Governors. The 6 States which have Whig Governors, are Vermont, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, Florida and Kentucky. If the Democrats have the good sense to carry out their principles, and sustain all the provisions of the constitution, they will avoid all danger from the irritating questions of the day, and will succeed in retaining their power. On the contrary, a false movement, and the introduction of the slavery question, will break them into pieces, and their present triumphant attitude and policy will be as "a tale that is told." For their own success and the permanence of the Union, they should look to it and pursue the straightforward, wise and proper course.

MANY are of opinion, says the Baltimore Argus, that the most certain way to eradicate this disease of northern fanaticism, and to destroy the beast called northern abolitionism, is for Congress to repeal that law which makes the slave trade with Africa piracy. When the abolitionists can again enjoy the privilege of stealing negroes from Africa, and selling them in the Southern States, it is thought that they will then become the strongest advocates both of slavery and the fugitive slave law. They are such devoted philanthropists that they think it highly wrong to permit the poor negroes to be born, to live, and to die, in their native land, without any knowledge of their Creator and his Holy laws, and therefore, desire to steal them away and sell them in civilized lands, where they may enjoy the benefits of civilization and christianity. There is no doubt that the restoration to them of this privilege will effectually relieve them of their abolition notions, and induce them to enforce the provisions of the fugitive slave law.

OVER ONE HUNDRED LIVES LOST, BALTIMORE, Jan. 30, P. M. A despatch from the West informs us that the steamer John Adams, from New Orleans, for Cincinnati, struck a snag and sank yesterday near Greenville. Five minutes after striking, her cabin parted from the hull and broke in two. By this unfortunate accident, it is estimated that upwards of one hundred lives were lost.

DEATH OF MR. AUDUBON, *the distinguished Ornithologist.* We learn from the New York Express of the decease of this venerable and highly distinguished naturalist, to whom the country and indeed the world owe so much for the extent and character of his researches and publications. He died on Monday morning, at Minnieland, his country seat, on the North River, near New York city, at the advanced age of between seventy and eighty years.

THE FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

Of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company.

The Board of Directors submit to the membes the Fifth Annual Report of the affairs of the Company, made the 30th day of November, 1850.

The number of Policies issued per last Report,		2,613
The number of Policies issued during the year,		597
Total number of Policies issued,		3,210
Amount of Property Insured in the same,	$4,346,637 09	
Amount cancelled and expired of the same,	415,190 99	
Total amount now insured,	$3,931,446 10	
Amount of Premium notes received,	$552,961 91	
Amount cancelled and expired of the same,	57,983 94	
Amount Premium notes now on hand,	$494,977 97	

RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.

Premium received on new Policies,	$8,452 73	
Unexpired premium of old Policies allowed upon new Insurance,	610 44	$7,849 29
Amount received upon assessment of 5 per cent.	$2,238 30	
Amount Commissions allowed for collection	62 45	$2,175 85
Amount received upon assessment of ½ per cent.		119 85
Amount borrowed by the Treasurer to meet losses,		4,132 26
Amount in hands of the Officers and Agents of the Company as per last Report,		2,153 32
Amount received on accounts overpaid and the balance in hands of Company,		15 92
		$16,432 49

DISBURSEMENTS.

The following amounts have been paid during the year for losses sustained, viz:

Paid Henry K. Burgwyn, (balance)	$3,477 50	
" Alexander M. Searcy,	150 00	
" Francis S. Owens,	41 30	
" William B. Pope,	15 00	
" J. W. Burton & Co.,	372 74	
" William Shannon,	52 00	
" William A. Berry,	1300 00	
" Henry Nutt,	1471 00	
" Henrietta A. Campbell,	600 00	
" William T. Merryman,	27 50	
" William H. Bayne,	9 37	
" For Examining Loss,	3 00	
		$7,519 41
Amount paid William Peace for money borrowed,		2,500 00
Paid interest on the same,		56 86
Amount paid President, Secretary and Treasurer,		1550 00
Amount paid Executive Committee.		225 00
Amount paid Directors,	175 00	
" " General Agent for services,	166 25	
" " Donnell and Husted as Attorneys,	100 00	
" " Jno. H. Bryan,	150 00	
" " Robt. Strange,	10 00	
		601 25
Amount paid for Clerk hire,		36 00
" " for Circulars, Blanks, Printing, Advertising,	165 81	
Amount paid Blank Books, Stationery,	47 48	
Amount paid Postage,	56 69	
" " Incidental Expenses of Office,	23 75	
Amount paid Office Rent,	50 00	
		353 43
Amount paid Agents for balances due as per last Report,		18 47
		$13,861 42

There is in the hands of the Officers and Agents of the Company the following amounts:

In hands of the Secretary,	60 15	
In hands of the Treasurer,	1982 80	
In hands of the Agents,	1529 12	
		$3,572 07

The Directors herewith submit the fifth annual Report of the condition of the Company.

It will be seen from this that the amount of property insured has reached nearly Four Millions of Dollars, and that we now have on hand about five hundred thousand Dollars in Premium notes; and the Company may now be considered as being established upon a safe foundation and with good management to guarantee to the members full security from loss, at an expense sufficiently small to satisfy all reasonable expectations.

At the commencement of our institution, the first of the kind in the State, want of confidence in the principles of Mutual Insurance, and want of experience in the details of the business, interposed serious obstacles to our progress; but we trust these difficulties are mostly if not entirely overcome, and that with each succeeding year our liabilities to loss will be lessened, while at the same time the business of the Company will be gradually and permanently extended.

It was hoped that the current receipts of the year would have been sufficient to meet all demands against us, and indeed our remarkable exemption from losses seemed to justify this hope until within a short time of our annual meeting, when two considerable losses occurred, which made an assessment upon the premium notes necessary.

To meet these demands, the Directors at once made an assessment of one per cent., which will meet all outstanding claims against the Company, and leave them entirely free from debt. Regretting the necessity for any assessment, we cannot but express our gratification at the successful results which have followed our operations thus far.

The total average cost of Insurance upon all the property insured since the commencement, has been considerably less than one-half of one per cent. per annum—a result we presume hardly equalled in the experience of any other Stock or Mutual Insurance Company in the United States. Another gratifying feature in the business of the past year is to be found in the fact, that a very large proportion of the new risks taken have been upon property in the country.

The contingent expenses of the Company exclusive of salaries and attorney's fees during the past year have been about $350, and this including Office Rent, Printing, &c., which we think affords sufficient evidence, that there is every disposition to avoid unnecessary expense, and insure to all ample protection at the least possible cost.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

S. W. WHITING,
RICHARD SMITH,
JOHN PRIMROSE, } *Executive Committee.*

THE MYSTERY EXPLODED. Mr. Heman Burr of New York has kicked the "mysterious knockings" all to pieces *toto*. So far from being dignified with the character of "spiritual," he shows that they are produced by the *toes*—the volume and tone of the sounds being varied by at least five circumstances, viz:

1. The size and strength of the toe.
2. The tightness of the shoe.
3. The thickness and dryness of the sole.
4. The moisture or dryness of the foot.
5. The substance on which the rapper stands or sits.

The humbug was successful enough to deceive some of the most famous "philosophers" of the day—men who are such pure and straight-laced "philanthropists" that they justify the robbery of their neighbors, and civil war itself, on the lofty principles of the "higher law!" We hope to see the enlightened people bring to bear their practical good sense, and scatter to the winds, with equal destruction, this greatest and most wicked humbug of the "higher law." *Rich. Enquirer.*

James A. Bayard was, on the 13d instant, elected U. S. Senator from Delaware, for six years from the 4th of March, next.

REMARKS OF MR. THOMAS, OF HAYWOOD,

Delivered in the Senate of North Carolina, on the Slavery question.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not engaged in the discussion of the Resolutions proposed to be passed in relation to Slavery, nor do I intend to engage in the discussion now. But it may be necessary for me to explain the conclusions to which I have come in relations to those Resolutions.

Already several weeks of the session have been spent in discussing those Resolutions, and the principal difference of opinion seems to be as to the difference between Revolution and Secession. The discussion of these abstract questions, with due deference to the opinion of other Senators, I regard as premature, for the following reasons:

1st. Because all agree to abide by the Compromise acts passed by Congress at its last session.

2d. Because a disposition is now manifested by the North to carry out in good faith the compromises required by the act.

3d. The effect of passing the Resolutions under consideration by a bare majority will weaken instead of strengthening the position which North Carolina with other Southern States seems determined to take in the event of further aggressions being continued.

4th. The Constitution of the United States was effected by concession and compromise, and if preserved must be preserved by the same means that caused its adoption.

I have the honor to represent a portion of the State which is a grazing country, where slave labor yields but small profits; yet my constituents will unite in sustaining and defending an interest in which any portion of the State is interested. And if the time should come, that it becomes necessary for North Carolina to take a stand in favor of preserving the compromises of the Constitution of the United States, and is forced to the alternative of deciding between dishonor and political degradation and maintaining her political rights as secured by the Constitution of the United States, I am in favor of our doing as our ancestors did—pledge our *lives, fortunes,* and *sacred honor*—to preserve the rights and liberties of the Old North State and defend her to the last, and fight the last battles in the Mountain passes of my native portion of the State; and that none of her sons, if she is crushed by superior power, survive her downfall. But I hope that we shall never be forced to this alternative, and that the Union of the States, formed by our ancestors, will be preserved and continue to promote the interest of all the States embraced in it, and transmit to posterity civil and religious liberty.

ARRIVAL OF FUGITIVE SLAVES IN LIVERPOOL. We understand that William and Ellen Crafts, about whom there was such an excitement in Boston a short time since, reached this port by the Cambria more than a fortnight ago; but their arrival was made known only to a few friends, in consequence of Mrs. Crafts having been attacked by a severe and serious illness, brought on, beyond doubt, by the fearful season of agitation and suspense she passed through just before escaping from "the land of liberty." She is now convalescent, and is staying at the house of the Rev. Francis Bishop. Mr. Crafts has left Liverpool to meet and consult with a friend at Edinburgh; but his wife was not well enough to accompany him.

Liverpool Mercury.

GREAT BRITAIN AGITATING THE REPEAL OF OUR FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW. A letter in the Boston Liberator, dated Edinburgh, Jan. 10, announces the arrival there of Wm. and Ellen Crafts. The following is an extract:

"We came to Edinburgh, and had the first meeting on Monday evening. It was a meeting of the Edinburgh Emancipation Society, at which William Craft told for the first time in this country, the story of his escape from slavery. The audience were very deeply interested in the history of our friend, and especially the part which related to his escape from Boston. Craft and myself attended a soiree, last evening at the Music Hall, where our friend was again warmly greeted. We are to have a meeting on the Fugitive Slave Bill in Glasgow, on Monday evening next, at which Alexander Hastie, M. P., is to preside. I have invitations from various parts of the country to bring Craft, and hold meetings on the Fugitive Slave Law; which I intend to accept, as far as I can. We expect Ellen Craft from Liverpool tonight. These two fugitives will find warm sympathisers among the people of this country. There is a general feeling of hatred here to the Fugitive Slave Bill."

SOUTH CAROLINA AND GREAT BRITAIN. The Anti-Slavery Reporter (London) publishes the following note from Lord Palmerston's office, in reply to a memorial from the Anti-Slavery Society, which seems to put beyond doubt the suggestion that the instruction to the British consul, General Mathew, at Charleston, are but the persevering prosecution of the subject of imprisoning colored seamen under the pressure of popular sentiment, which will not let it sleep.

Baltimore Sun.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Dec. 31, 1850.

SIR: I am directed by Viscount Palmerston to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, complaining of the hardness and injustice of the laws of the southern or slaveholding States of the American Union with respect to colored persons arriving in the ports of those States; and I am to state to you, for the information of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, that the matter treated of in your letter is involved in considerable difficulty, *but that it has attracted, and will continue to engage, the attention of her Majesty's government.*

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

STANLEY, of Aldy.

JOHN SCOBLE, Esq.

THE ISLAND OF JUAN FERNANDEZ. A correspondent of the Boston Traveller, who went to California by way of the Horn, recently visited the Island. It was once a place of detention for Chilian convicts, although now uninhabited. The writer states that the caves in which the convicts were kept are dug in the side of a hill, opening upon the site of the old town. There are five of them in all. The hill is composed of a strong clay, which forms a substantial wall for these habitations. The caves are fifty feet in length, eighteen in width, and twenty in height. The tops are arched. The walls of one of them are covered with names cut in the clay—the work of its former occupants. They are not so gloomy as you imagine. Thirty-four of us spent the night in one, which was occupied by the captain of the whale-ship Java and one of his men. They were living there to recover four of their men, who had deserted a short time before from their ship while they were taking in water. The captain had sent off the ship on a short cruise, with directions to return shortly. Being supplied with provisions and several old sails they had determined to starve these men out if possible. The captain had seen the men several times upon the cliffs, but pursuit was useless. He came one day upon a house which they had erected, but they were on the watch, and seeing him approach they retreated farther into the interior.

MAN AND WOMAN. *M.—Man.*—Man is a Marvolous and Matchless Model of Mechanism; a Mutable Mass of Mirth and Misanthropy; Merry midst Mourning, Mournful midst Mirth. Man Mars his Mundane Mission by Mixing in Monstrous Mummeries. Mildness of the Meek, Monitions of his Mighty Master, Madly Mispricing his Mild and Moderate Manners Mid the Manifold Manifestations of the Multiplied Mercies Meted out by his Maker. Muse, then, Misguided Mortals, on the Magnitude of thy Misdemeanor; Mind not the Meretricious Machinations of Malevolent Ministers, but Merit the Meed of a Merciful Messiah!

W.—Woman.—Woman, Who Whilhome Was Weak, Was Wrought upon by the Wheedling Words of the Witty one, since When the World Weeps o'er its Wickedness. Wanting Woman, the World Were a Waste, and We Wending our Weary Way through its Wilderness, Would Waft our Wailings to the Wind and Wave. Woman, Without thy Winsome Ways, Wealth Were as Worthless as a Will-o'-the-Wisp. The Witchery of thy Wooing Words Work Wonders, like the Waving of the Wizards, Wand. Witness the Weariless Watchings o'er the Wounded and Wretched, Withstanding our Waywardness thro' Weal or Woe. Wanton Waddlers on the Wane, Wreathing under Wrinkles, may Wage thee Warfare; but the Wise—We come and Worship thee.

The Lynchburg Virginian says that a gentleman of Pittsylvania "is perhaps the richest man in Virginia. He owns 1500 or 2000 slaves, and plantations almost without number. The increase of his slaves enables him annually to settle a large plantation." The gentleman in question is no doubt one of the family of *Hairstons.*

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Wednesday last, the bill to ascertain and settle the private land claims in the State of California was further debated.

Mr. Rusk, from the committee on post offices, reported back the bill from the House for the reduction of the rates of postage, and for the coinage of a three cent piece, with an amendment.

The Senate committee amended the House bill by fixing postage on pre-paid letters not over one-half ounce, three cents; on letters not pre-paid, not over one-half ounce five cents—these rates to be proportionally increased for every additional half ounce. They further provide that compensation of postmasters shall not be greater than that for the year ending June 30th, 1851. The provisions allowing newspapers delivered within thirty miles of the place where published to be free, and then 50 per cent of postage on magazines to be deducted when pre-paid, are stricken out.

They provide that the weight of newspapers be ascertained by weighing them in a dry state.

Letters remaining in post offices for six weeks, instead of two weeks, to be advertised, to be published once only, at a charge of one cent on each letter called for.

The provision taking away benefits of exchange, &c. from any publisher refusing to publish the list, is stricken out.

The seventh section is stricken out.

They report two additional sections, one granting to publishers of newspapers, pamphlets, periodicals and magazines, to interchange one copy of their publications, and to enclose, in publications, bills for subscriptions, free of postage. The other makes it the duty of all postmasters to deface all stamps on letters passing through their post office under certain penalties.

The House of Representatives, while the Deficiency bill was under consideration in committee declared by a vote of yeas 102, noes 87, that the amendment of Mr. Strong, offered on Tuesday, proposing a modification of the tariff, was out of order. Several other amendments, with a similar object in view were offered and disposed of in the same manner. Subsequently, the bill to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the present fiscal year was passed. The House, in committee, took up the bill to establish a branch mint in New York and one in San Francisco. After a few remarks by Mr. Briggs, in support of it, the committee rose, and the House resolved that the debate shall terminate on Friday, and then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, January 30, P. M.

In the Senate, on Thursday last, after the transaction of the usual morning business, Mr. Mason introduced resolutions of inquiry concerning the payment of claims arising out of the Amistad Case—which were ordered to lie over. The California Private Land Claim Bill was then taken up and discussed till the adjournment.

In the House, a bill to create a Retiring List for the benefit of disabled and diseased officers of the Army and Marine Corps was taken up, but subsequently yielded precedence to a bill establishing Branch Mints in New York and California. Without coming to any conclusion the House adjourned.

CONGRESSIONAL. In the Senate yesterday, petitions were presented. Mr. Rusk reported, from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, a bill granting the right of way through the public lands for the establishment of a line of telegraph from the Mississippi to the Pacific ocean. Mr. Mason introduced a resolution providing for the Virginia military land scrip; which was referred to a select committee.—Mr. Turney offered a joint resolution, extending to several officers of the United States army who served in Mexico the usual resolution of thanks for their services; referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. Mr. Mason's resolution for an inquiry, by the Committee on Foreign Relations, into the expediency of paying for the negroes captured in the Amistad, was taken up, and, after discussion, adopted. Mr. Hale offered a resolution calling for the correspondence between the United States government and that of Spain relative to the Amistad case. Mr. Hunter reported, from the Committee on Finance, a bill amendatory of the warehousing act. The bill for the adjustment of the California land titles was taken up, and the discussion was continued by Mr. Soule.

In the House, Mr. Stanton, of Kentucky, asked leave to make a report on the subject of the enlargement of the Capitol; but it was disagreed to. It was ordered that the debate on the New York and California mint bill be closed at 3, p. m., this day. The mint bill was taken up, and the discussion was continued by Mr. King, of New York, Mr. Disney, Mr. Holmes, Mr. Phœnix, and others.

Union of Friday last.

CONGRESSIONAL. In the Senate, yesterday, several petitions were presented. Mr. Hunter's resolutions directing an inquiry into the expediency of the coinage of dollars, halves, and quarters, of silver and gold combined, was passed. Mr. Hale's resolution, calling for correspondence as to the Amistad case, was adopted. A memorial was presented from E. K. Collins, asking a modification of his contract for carrying the United States mail between New York and Liverpool. A message was received from the House, communicating the proceedings upon the death of the Hon. Mr. Kaufmrn, a representative from Texas. Mr. Rusk made some appropriate remarks on the life and character of the deceased, and offered resolutions, which were agreed to, in honor of the memory of the deceased; and the Senate then adjourned.

In the House, the death of Mr. Kaufman, a representative from the State of Texas, was announced by Mr. Howard, who delivered a eulogy on the deceased. After the adoption of the customary resolutions, the House, in further respect to the memory of the deceased, adjourned. *Union of Saturday last.*

THE TARIFF. A motion was made yesterday to attach to the deficiency bill an amendment changing the tariff of 1846. A report having been circulated that Mr. Walker, the late Secretary of the Treasury, favored that amendment as now proposed, and his friends having informed him of this report, we are authorized and requested by them to say that Mr. Walker now is and always has been opposed to this amendment as now proposed. Mr. Walker regards the proposed increase of duty on many articles as destructive of revenue and opposed to the fundamental principles of the tariff of 1846. Many of the propositions contained in the amendment have been previously suggested to Mr. Walker and uniformly condemned by him. Whenever they were presented, Mr. Walker always declared that the passage of such a bill would reopen the whole tariff controversy upon the question, not of augmentation, but of reduction of duties. There are some provisions contained in this amendment heretofore recommended by Mr. Walker as Secretary of the Treasury, and which can be seen in his official reports; but these would not reconcile him to the *protective* and *prohibitory* duties included in this amendment. If, instead of circulating reports as to the alleged views of Mr. Walker on this subject, there had been any desire to ascertain his opinions—although Mr. Walker, being now in private life, would not have obtained them—doubtless he would not have withheld them upon a proper call. In any event, Mr. Walker deems the subject out of order as now presented, and too important to be hurried off, without proper examination, on a five minute amendment to a deficiency bill.

We recommend to those who have confidence in Mr. Walker's views, and really desire to ascertan what they are, to examine his various reports on this subject, where they will be found at large and in detail, both as regards the free list, the raw material of manufactures, the prevention of fraud, or the increase or diminution of duties. We understand it to be his opinion that some of the duties proposed by this amendment would be as prohibitory as those imposed by the tariff of 1842. *Wash. Union.*

A SIMPLE BUT VALUABLE DISCOVERY. Our friend A. G. Lucas, of Stafford brought to this office yesterday a hawk measuring three feet from tip to tip. It was the tenth of that tribe, besides a large owl, he had captured within the last thirty days. His process is exceedingly simple. He rests against a stack a pole about 16 feet in height, on the end of which is a steel trap, so arranged that the hawk in alighting upon it necessarily touches the trigger. The trap closes upon his feet or some part of his body, when he is easily captured. *Fred. News.*

THE SATISFACTION OF A GENTLEMAN. The convention for forming a new constitution in Maryland have instructed the committee on duelling to report a clause giving all the property of the survivor to the widow of the deceased. What a real "satisfaction" it must be to a man to know that he can provide for this family by insulting a wealthy friend and getting comfortably shot.

[Correspondence of the Norfolk Argus.]

WASHINGTON, D. C. Jan. 26, 1851.

The Senate of Pennsylvania has refused, by a vote of 16 to 17, to consider a bill repealing the 7th section of the Act of 1847, which interferes with the operation of the Fugitive Slave Law by forbidding any State officer to assist in the re-capture, and for prohibiting the use of the jails for securing the fugitives.

Henry Dodge, a Freesoil Democrat and friend of Benton's, and who opposed the Fugitive Slave Act, is re-elected to the Senate for six years from March next.

The defeat of Benton will scarcely result in driving him from private life. His official life has been so lengthty, that it is likely he regards himself as a part of the Government. His restless ambition and ungovernable hankering for office will keep him before the people, and we shall doubtless see him leading all other Freesoil candidates in the next Presidential race.

A Claim Bill passed the House yesterday, which may be regarded as a prelude to thousands of a similar character, the payment of which would bankrupt a more plethoric treasury than Uncle Sam's. It appropriates some thousands of dollars for the relief of Charlotte Lynch, because her father parted with obligations given him by the Government for his Revolutionary services at less than their face value, although the Government redeemed them in full from the holders. The sources of innumerable claims for depreciation of pay can be found in our wars with Great Britain. The French Spoliation Claims, unjust and invalid as they are, as against our Government, are almost all in the hands of others than the original claimants or their heirs. They have been bought from those who regarded them as of no value, and consolidated with a view to make a vigorous push on the Government for their liquidation. After they are recognized and paid, we may expect to see the original holders claiming the amount of their depreciation before they parted with them. Truly there is more than one screw loose in the machinery of our Government. Miss Lynch is somewhat known as a writer of sonnets, and has been laying siege to the M. C.' a long while.

THE NULLIFYING STATE LAW OF 1847. On Friday last the following proceedings took place in the Senate of Pennsylvania:

Mr. Guernsey, from the Committee on the Judiciary reported with a recommendation that it be negatived, the bill to repeal certain parts of the act of 1847, for the prevention of kidnapping, &c.

Mr. Muhlenberg moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill just reported.

On this motion the yeas and nays were called and resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Baily, Buckalew, Fernon, Forsyth, Frailey, Frick, Fulton, Hoge, Hugus, Ives, Jones, M'Caslin, Muhlenberg, Packer, Sanderson, and Shimer—16.

NAYS—Messrs. Brooke, Carothers, Carson, Crabb, Cunningham, Guernsey, Haslett, Konigmacher, Lawrence, M'Murtrie, Malone, Myers, Robertson, Savery, Stine, Walker, and Matthias, Speaker—17.

The Pennsylvanian thus strongly points out how faithful the Democracy proved themselves in the above vote, how recreant the whigs. We cannot doubt that the conservative feeling of the people of Philadelphia city and county will bring itself to bear on their factious Senators and compel them to pass so salutary a law, repealing an act which, if not a dead letter, would nullify the rights of Southerners seeking the recovery of their lawful property:

"Excepting Mr. Guernsey, who is a Senator from Tioga, Susquehanna and Bradford, under the old apportionment, and is more or less identified with the Wilmot Proviso, every vote against proceeding to the consideration of the bill in question, was given by a Whig, and every vote for proceeding to its consideration was that of a Democrat, save the vote of Mr. Frick, member from Northumberland and Dauphin, (Whig.) Among the nays were Messrs. Crabb and Matthis, Whig. members from this city, and Mr. Savery, Whig member from the county. This will be unexpected news to the people of this city and county, and shows how much reliance may be placed upon Whig professions in favor of sustaining the National Constitution. No sane man can intelligently deny, and sustain himself, that the law which our Senators are opposed to repealing, is a deliberate violation of the National Constitution. Its abrogation is demanded by the well-ascertained majority of our people, whose opinions are known to be against it, just as they are known to be against those who defend it, and seek to retain it upon our statute books. We do not know how Messrs. Crabb, Matthis, and Savery, will justify their votes; possibly there may be some party project dependent upon it, or some point of order involved in it; but this we know, they cannot vote against the repeal of the law of 1847, without wantonly violating the wishes of their constituents.

Amin Bey, the distinguished Turkish Envoy, accompanied by J. P. Brown, Esq., Dragoman of the American Legation at Constantinople, arrived in this city yesterday, from New Orleans, and took rooms at the Eutaw House. These distinguished visitors remain in Mobile for a few days, and then proceed to Pensacola, to examine the Navy Yard, and other national works there. The chief object of Amin Bey's visit to the United States is to inspect our public improvements and institutions, so as to make a faithful report of them to his Government, which is now controlled by a Sultan of eminent intelligence and liberality, and who has recently endeared himself to all the lovers of freedom, by the protection he extended to the Hungarian heroes who sought refuge in his dominions against the tyranny of Russia. The hospitality of the Ottoman sovereign, manifested on that occasion, should be reciprocated to his Envoy, while in this country. The President and Secretary of State have furnished the latter with letters of recommendation to all the public officers, and we have been pleased to see that he has everywhere been received with demonstrations of respect and kindness.

Mobile Adv.

"OLD BULLION" BECOME DROSS. In our last number, it was announced on telegraphic authority, that Thomas H. Benton had been re-elected Senator from Missouri. That has proved to be a mistake. On the 40th ballot, Mr. Geyer, whig, was elected. On that balloting, the vote stood, Geyer 80, Benton 55, scattering 24. This result was of course attained, by a portion of the anti-Benton democrats uniting with the whigs.

The political sun of "Old Bullion" has set in darkness, and set forever. Had he been true to his principles and country, its highest honors could have been attained by him. For the last few years he has thought more of himself than either his principles or his country. To secure his own elevation, he has disregarded the former and sought to barter away the rights and interests of the South. Merited retribution has overtaken him. The entire South will rejoice over his defeat. That defeat speaks trumpet tongued to other Southern aspirants, who are less openly, but not less surely, playing the same wily game. *Norfolk Argus.*

NEWSPAPERS. The Columbia (S. C.) Telegraph, says the truth is beginning to be understood, that editors and publishers are producers, and that they are entitled to some compensation for services rendered, or for articles furnished by them. A newspaper is a commodity in which are involved all the usual elements of cost, and the purchaser or consumer should expect to pay for it accordingly. No class of men expect to be furnished, *gratis*, with shoes, hats, coats, &c., and no gentleman calls on his neighbor, after breakfast, habitually to borrow a pair of boots. When people once learn the simple truth that the maker of a newspaper looks to it for his living, the once fashionable practice of borrowing newspapers, or of borrowing space in them, * * * will be discontinued. Our brethren of the press can do much in bringing about a proper recognition of their rights, and we trust they will do so speedily.

PROHIBITION REMOVED. The Commissioners of the town of Salisbury, at their meeting on Saturday last, repealed so much of their Ordinance against the citizens of those districts infected with small pox, as relates to Statesville, and, we believe, to Taylorsville. Our citizens were rejoiced to see several visitors from Statesville in attendance on the Temperance celebration on Monday last.

We have been requested by one of the Commissioners of Mocksville, to state that they have also repealed the prohibition Ordinance so far as Statesville is concerned.

We learn from Mr. W. J. Palmer, that the small pox is abating at Charlotte. There were only seven new cases last week, and one death.

We believe the Doctors there continue to differ as to the character of "the disease." *Sal. Watch.*

GEORGIA RAILROADS. We frequently notice in distant papers very gross and inaccurate statements in regard to the different railroad improvements in Georgia. Roads are mentioned as being in progress of construction which are already completed, while others are advertised as completed which never had an existence, save in the visionary brains of certain gentlemen about Albany and Charleston. We therefore give the following recapitulation:

	miles.
1. Central Road, from Savannah to Macon, completed,	191
2. Georgia Road, from Augusta to Atlanta, completed,	171
3. Macon and Western Road, from Macon to Atlanta, completed,	101
4. Western and Atlantic Road, from Atlanta to Chattanooga, completed,	140
5. Southwestern Road, from Macon to Oglethorpe, nearly completed,	51
6. Muscogee Road, from Columbus to Fort Valley, on Southwestern, in progress,	71
7. Atlanta and West Point Road, from Atlanta to West Point, in progress,	85
8. Milledgeville Road, from Gordon to Milledgeville, in progress,	18
9. Eatonton Road, from Milledgeville to Eatonton, in progress,	22
10. Wilkes Road, from Double Wells to Washington, in progress,	18
11. Athens Branch, from Union Point to Athens, complete,	39
12. Burke Road, from Eighty-mile Station, on Central Road, to Augusta, in progress,	56
Total No. of miles completed and in progress,	963

From this it appears that Georgia has in operation the Central, Georgia, Macon and Western, and Western and Atlantic Roads, and the Athens Branch, making an entire distance of 642 miles. The Southwestern (51 miles) will be in operation in 90 days. The Atlanta and West Point Road, 30 miles; the Muscogee Road, 25 miles; the Burke Road, 23 miles; and the Milledgeville Road, 18 miles, making a total of 147 miles, will be put in operation the ensuing summer. This will make the whole extent of railroads in operation in Georgia, by 1852, 789 miles, leaving 174 miles to be completed. This will no doubt be accomplished in two years, when the system of internal improvements in the State will be almost complete.

The roads already in operation are all prosperous, and are realizing from 8 to 16 per cent. clear profits per anum. Thus is demonstrated the wisdom and importance of a proper system of improvements. Georgia, after expending nearly fourteen millions of dollars, is now *twice as rich* as when she commenced her noble enterprises. *Macon Messenger.*

LEFT HANDED FRIENDS. The Whig press pretend *not to be opposed* to Equal Suffrage if the people desire it; but at the same time that press does all it can to put "the people" against it. As an instance, the Raleigh Register professes to be not opposed to "equal suffrage," but at the same time that press has praised every member of the Legislature who has tried to defeat equal suffrage, and detracted from the merits of its supporters. As one recent proof, among many of older date, we notice in the Register of the 28th, some three columns of doggerel, which we are a little surprised to find in the Register, and dignified by the name of poem! edited as that paper is by a gentleman of superior education. These doggerel lines were *intended* to make "free suffrage" and "Davy Reid" very ridiculous, but in the opinion of all sensible people they will only make the writer himself ("G. G. McKoy, from Iredell,") very ridiculous. We hardly know which was the greener horn—Mr. McKoy for putting his name to such an article, or the editor of the Register for publishing it.

The following is a specimen:

"Mr. Manly took the chair,
Belonging to the Governor.
Davy filled with grief and fear,
Homeward skelped it,
And soon began to curse and swear,
He could not help it."

Another verse says:

"Davy jumped into the chair,
And says "I now am Governor!"
The long, the tedious, weary tour,
I'm glad is ended.
I thank him, who up to this hour,
Has me befriended."

The two concluding verses are as follows, and they show very plainly how *friendly* their author and publisher are to free suffrage. It will be perceived that they were written at the time when the "free suffrage" bill was defeated, and as Mr. McKoy hoped, without hope of resurrection.

"Free Suffrage, now, adieu—adieu!
Farewell to those who favored you;
Farewell to your bold rider too,
Old Nick defend you;
The Western people—it is true—
Cannot befriend you.

F're many seasons roll around,
Your name will be an empty sound.
You're treading upon dangerous ground,
Your triuumph's over!
You're sinking down, to depths profound,
Farewell forever!"

Our readers will no doubt join in the prediction that the prophet who speaks in the above lines will "sink down to depths profound," while the measure he ridicules will stand the test of time.

Fayetteville Carolinian.

TRIAL OF THE CUBAN EXPEDITIONISTS. In the case of General Henderson, charged with having been engaged in the Cuban Expedition, the New Orleans *Bee* states that the jury stood eight to four—the majority, as it was understood, for conviction.

The jury, as heretofore stated, having been discharged on account of their inability to agree, on motion of the district attorney, Mr. Hunton, General Henderson was ordered to be put on trial again on Monday the 27th instant, and the marshal was directed to summon a venire of two hundred jurors.

Judge Cotesworth Pinckney Smith, who came from Mississippi to stand his trial, finding that some time would elapse before his case would come on, informed the court that it was necessary that he should return to Mississippi to attend to his public duties, and desiring to be admitted to bail, the court fixed the amount at one thousand dollars, and the Judge entered into recognizances to appear for trial on the first Monday of May next.

In reference to Governor Quitman, the New Orleans *Delta*, of the 21st instant, says:

"We heard, yesterday, on the streets, that Governor Quitman has resigned his position as Governor of the State of Mississippi, in order to attend his trial here, under an absurd, and, as we think, malicious prosecution, for being concerned in an expedition to Cuba. If this should prove true, the chief executive of the State will devolve upon the Hon. J. J. Guion, President of the Senate of Mississippi. This gentleman is a Whig, but fully sustains the position of Governor Quitman on the great question between the North and South."

Colonel Peter K. Wagner, Democrat, has been elected to the Senate of Louisiana. He is said to be "one of the oldest editors in the United States." We believe that he commenced his career as one of the editors of the "Federal Republican," published in Baltimore in 1812—the office of which was torn down by a mob on account of its violent hostility to the war with Great Britain. Jacob Wagner, the brother to Peter K., was then considered the principal editor of the paper. *Baltimore Clipper.*

DIED,

In the County of Nash, on the 17th ultimo, of a severe and protracted illness, Mrs. Elizabeth Williams, consort of Henry G. Williams, Sr. Esq.

In the death of this most estimable lady her bereaved husband mourns the loss of a devoted wife—her children, an exemplary and affectionate mother—her extensive family connection, an endeared member—society, one of its brightest and purest ornaments. Amiable, intelligent and accomplished, she discharged all the relations of life with dignity and grace—the loved of all who knew her. Could medical skill or the tender offices of affection have availed, she had been spared. Her extreme sufferings she bore with christian-like meekness and resignation, and expressed herself prepared to mee God.

"Now 'round His throne a golden harp she strikes,
In symphony with angels."

Register and Times please copy.

Corporation Proceedings.

RALEIGH, February 1, 1851.

The Intendant and Commissioners, this evening, at the usual hour, convened in regular Meeting. Present, W. D. Haywood, Intendant, W. W. Holden, S. Burns, C. B. Root, E. Yarbrough, Sr., T. R. Fentress, John Hutchins, and T. M. Oliver, Commissioners.

The account of A. M. Gorman, of $4.00, for publishing notice to give in Taxes, &c. last year, was allowed.

Holloman & Upchurch's account of $2.50, for an enclosure to hold Hogs, last year, was also allowed.

Application was made to refund Dr. Scott $20,00, for the purchase of a Drum, for the use of the City, at the funeral of the late President Taylor, which on motion was granted.

The letter of Dr. B. B. Williams, who addressed the Intendant and Commissioners, requesting a deduction from the amount of $55,00 paid by him for the use of the Town Hall, for delivering a course of Lectures was taken up, respectfully considered, and on motion laid on the table.

The Board proceeded to ballot for Weighmaster, which resulted in the election of M. H. Brown, for three months.

The account of Mr. McAdams, for work on Pumps last year, amounting to $41,50, was on motion referred to Messrs. Fentress and Burns.

On motion, James H. Murray was appointed Clerk of the Market for the present year.

The application of John Kane for a recommendation to the County Court for a license to retail spirituous liquors by the small measure, in Raleigh, for the next twelve months, was taken up and granted by the following vote, viz: In the affirmative, Messrs. Holden, Root, Hutchins, Yarbrough and Oliver; negative, Messrs. Burns and Fentress.

Alexander Adams also applied for a like recommendation, which was granted by precisely the same vote as above, except Mr. Yarbrough, who voted in the negative with Messrs. Burns and Fentress.

David C. Dudley likewise applied, and whose application was unanimously granted, save the vote of Mr. Burns, who voted in the negative.

Calvin B. Davis also applied, and upon motion, was rejected unanimously.

Seth Taylor's application too, was likewise rejected, by the following vote: In the affirmative, Messrs. Holden, Hutchins and Oliver; negative, Messrs. Root, Fentress, Burns, and Yarbrough.

Terrell Gill's application was also rejected by precisely the same vote as above.

The application of S. W. Williams was granted unanimously, with the exception of Mr. Burns, who voted in the negative.

John B. Sugg also applied for a similar recommendation, and which was granted by the following vote: Affirmative, Messrs Hutchins, Oliver, Yarbrough and Root; negative, Messrs. Burns, Holden and Fentress.

J. W. Mainard, likewise applied, and was rejected unanimously.

D. Blake, & Bro. made a similar appliation, which was rejected, Messrs. Hutchins and Oliver voting in the affirmative, and Messrs. Root, Burns, Yarbrough, Fentress and Holden in the negative.

A. J. Crocker also applied, and was rejected with precisely the same vote as the above.

James C. Sugg also applied, and obtained a recommendation, by the following vote, viz: In the affirmative, Messrs. Hutchins, Yarbrough, Oliver and Root; in the negative, Messrs Holden, Fentress and Burns.

A similar application was made by Jordan Womble, and granted by the following vote: In the affirmative, Messrs. Holden, Hutchins, Root, Oliver and Fentress; in the negative Messrs. Burns and Yarbrough.

After a considerable discussion of the subject, on motion, the Board resolved to adopt the Citizen's Guard for three months, by the following vote: Messrs. Oliver, Hutchins, Fentress and Holden voting in the affirmative, and Messrs. Root, Yarbrough and Burns in the negative. A committee of three members, one from each Ward, was accordingly appointed, viz: Messrs. Root, Burns, and Oliver, to meet with the Intendant, and class all the citizens, as formerly, in companies of six members each, to serve as the City Watch, so as to supersede the necessity and expense of a hired Guard.

Mr. Oliver introduced the following Resolution, which on motion, being seconded, was adopted by the following vote: In the affirmative, Messrs. Holden, Burns, Root, Yarbrough, Oliver and Hutchins; in the negative, Mr. Fentress.

Resolved, That the suits heretofore brought by warrant at the instance of the Commissioners of the city of Raleigh, and in whatever name brought, and now pending in the County Court of Wake, against John Kane, and also against all other persons, for the retailing of spirituous liquors without license and recommendation of the Commissioners of

PIANOS PIANOS!

THE Undersigned respectfully informs the Ladies and the Public in general, that he and his Agents are almost daily puting up Pianos in some part of North Carolina, on trial and for inspection; and all Instruments that do not give satisfaction, will be taken back and no charges made for transportation or carriage. Persons wanting good Pianos will please send their orders. Address

A. KUHN,
No. 75, Greene st., Baltimore, Md.

List of Prices.

	With metalic or iron plates.	Entire metalic frame.
6 octave	$180 to 250,	$250 to 300,
6½ "	250 to 300,	275 to 350,
7 "	300 to 350,	350 to 500.

Grand Pianos for 500 to 1000 dollars.

The above named Instruments are elegantly Manufactured in Beautiful Mahogany and Rosewood cases, of soft and sweet, or powerful and brilliant tone, as the purchaser may wish, with all the latest improvements that constitute a good and serviceable Piano. No hemlock or toywork connected with them. I would particularly recommend the metalic frame; the climate or change of weather has no effect on them, and are well adapted for the Southern climate; and can, with all safety, be carried by water or land to any part of the United States. The manufacturer is able to give any number of references for 15 years back, of the durability of the Instrument, by Professors, Amateurs, and in Seminaries, where they have been 10 to 13 hours daily in use for a number of years.

April, 1840. 806—eow 1y pd.

READY MADE CLOTHING,
At Wholesale and Retail.

WE have just received from one of the largest and best established Houses in the United States, one of the largest and best assorted Stocks ever brought to this City, a Stock that would favorably compare with the Custom Work of any Establishment in the Union, which we are instructed to sell at unprecedented low prices, and to which we invite the attention of Country Merchants, citizens of Raleigh, the surrounding Country, and Members of the next General Assembly, and ask them to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell at prices that will defy competition.

Country Merchants need have no fears of finding us with a broken assortment, as we shall continue to have large additions throughout the Season.

In addition to the above, we have a full assortment of fine Shirts, Jenny Lind and other patterns, together with Silk, Merino, Lambs wool Shirts and Drawers.

All of which we will sell as low as they can be purchased of any Establishment in New York or any oth City.

A. B. STITH & CO.
Raleigh, Nov. 6, 1850. 840—w tf.

Hardware and Cutlery, &c.

COLLINS & Co's Axes, Handsaws, Files, Augers Chisels.
Hammer, Curry Combs, Knives and Forks, Pocket and Pen Knives.
One Set Balance Handled Knives and Forks, 51 pieces
Balance Handled Carvers and Forks, and Steels.
Brass and Fancy Cast And-irons.
Brass Headed Iron Shovels and Tongs.
Spades and Shovels, Trace Chains, and Halter chains.
Cotton and Wool Cards, No. 6, 8, 9 and 10.
Toilet and Swing Looking Glasses.
Superior English Mustard, sup. carb soda, cloves, mace, Nutmegs.
Spanish Indigo, copperas, Fresh and salt snuff, powder, shot, and lead.
Turpentine and toilet soap, starch, shoe thread and Bed Cords.
Prime green and black Tea.
Nails and brads, cast german and blister steel,

J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville St.
Raleigh, Oct. 30th, 1850. 839—

NEW STOCK OF
BOOTS, SHOES, & SLIPPERS.

THE subscriber has just returned from the Northern Markets, where he has laid in a large and beautiful stock of articles in his line of business, embracing every description of fine and coarse wear.

His stock for Ladies and Misses, comprises every quality of Slippers, Walking Shoes, whole and half Gaiters, &c., &c., and his supply for Gentlemen and Boy's, such as will suit the taste of all.

He has also laid in a large supply of materials in his line, and brought on a firstrate workman from the North; and is therefore prepared to manufacture BOOTS, SHOES, &c., in a style unsurpassed by any other establishment in the City.

All he asks is a trial, feeling assured that he will be able to give satisfaction both in quality and price.

HENRY PORTER.
South East Corner Capitol Square.
Raleigh, Oct. 23d, 1850. 838—tf.

Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.
At No. 9, Fayetteville St.

BLACK French Cloth,
Black Doe Skin Cassimeres.
Fancy Cassimeres, a general assortment.
Good and Common Vestings.
Black Satin do
Silk and Worsted Serge, Padding and Canvass.
Bed Blankets, various sizes.
White and Black Cotton Wadding.
Gentlemen's Marino Shirts and Half Hose.
For Sale low by

J. BROWN.
Raleigh, 28th Oct., 1850. 839—tf.

Invitation to the Beau Monde.

Drop in and examine
Warburton's Unique Parisian Holiday HAT,
Which will be introduced on Wednesday, the first day of January, 1851.

It is the most graceful and truly superb Hat ever presented.

R. TUCKER & SON,
No. 6 & 8, Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, Jan. 1, 1850. 17—

A CARRIAGE FOR SALE

A SMALL handsome New York Carriage, original cost $265. Terms as the purchaser may wish.

R. M. SAUNDERS.
Raleigh, January 1st. 17—

Just Received,

150 Pair Men and Boys Heavy Brogans,
Men and Boys Kip Shoetees,
Woman's Leather Shoes and Bootees,
ALSO,
Men and Boys Wool Hats,
Dundee and Hemp Bagging,
Bale Rope and Twine.

For Sale by
J. BROWN.
October 2, 1850. 835—

Extra Black Moleskin Hats.

FASHION for September, 1850.
Fur Hats, a General Assortment,
Men and Boys Cloth Caps,
Just Received and for Sale by

J. BROWN.
No. 9, Fayetteville St.
Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

Robinson & Co's Shoes.

JUST Received
Kid and Morocco Walking Shoes,
do and do Ladies Slippers,
Misses and Children's Bootees,
Ladies Bootees,
White Kid Slippers.

J. BROWN.
No. 9, Fayetteville St.
Raleigh, Oct. 2d. 835—

Cloth, Drab and Frock Coats.

A FIRST rate assortment of sizes and qualities, just opened at

E. L. HARDING & CO'S.
January 18, 1851. 23—

On Commission.

84 JARS Pickled Oysters which will be sold either whole sale or retail. Terms cash.

J. BROWN.
No. 9. Fayetteville St.
Raleigh, Jan. 27, 1851. 25—

JOHNSTON HOTEL,

BY W. F. S. ALSTON,
SMITHFIELD, N. C.
January 25, 1851. 25—5t.

Pants, Pants, Pants!

PLAIN and Fancy colored Cassimere Pants, just received. Also, a large lot of fine Black Doe Skin, at

E. L. HARDING & CO'S.
January 18, 1851. 23—

MUSIC STORE!

HAVING returned from the Northern cities, after making the most careful and choice selection in his line, the subscriber is now prepared to offer to the public a splendid assortment of Musical Merchandise, embracing

MUSIC,

large and general assortment of the most popular and fashionable. New Music constantly received from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and any piece not found in his catalogue can be procured in a week.

PIANOS

from the best manufactories of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore; and superior in workmanship and tone to any ever before offered in this or adjacent States for the same prices.

Seraphines and Accordians, Violins, Violoncellos and Guitars.

A large and elegant assortment of the best *Italian Strings*. Persons wishing to purchase, either by the single string or bundle, will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.

Schools and Seminaries supplied with Music, Instruction Books, Strings, Music paper, &c., on the most reasonable terms. Also,

Brass Band Instruments,

Blank Books for Bands, and Band Instruction Books; in short, every thing in the Music Department commonly sought for and desired.

Call one door North of the City Hall, Fayetteville Street.

K. W. PETERSILIA.
Raleigh, December 25. 16—

Practice what you Preach.

From Liverpool to Wilmington N. C.
DIRECT IMPORTATIONS.

I have just received a large stock of *CHINA, GLASS & QUEEN'S WARE*, direct from the Liverpool manufactories, which I am prepared to sell on very reasonable terms, at wholesale or retail.

To all who are disposed to encourage direct importations, I would say that a fair share of patronage is all I ask to enable me to compete with any other importer in the United States. I offer a fair chance to all who are disposed to build up Southern Independence.

In addition to the Crockery Business, I will continue to keep a large and well selected stock of

Farming Implements,

to which I particularly invite the attention of my farming friends. I am continually in receipt of the latest improvements in these articles, and will take great pleasure in showing them to all who are desirous of examining them.

ALEX. McRAE, Jr.
Wilmington, Nov. 13, 1850. 5—6m.

JOHN KANE'S
RESTAURANT!
Fayetteville Street.

A few doors North of The Yarbrough House,
And Nearly Opposite Lawrence's Hotel,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Is Open for the Season!

Every thing furnished in such Establishments will be served up in the best style, and at the shortest notice.

Fresh Oysters of a Superior Kind,
RECEIVED DAILY.

☞ Call at Kane's on Fayetteville Street, a few doors to the North of Yarbrough's House, and nearly opposite Lawrence's Hotel.

P. S. There is a BILLIARD SALOON in the Establishment. JOHN KANE.
Raleigh, Nov. 16, 1850. 5—tf.

KEEP THE BALL IN MOTION!

BASS & BROWER,
WILMINGTON STREET, IN REAR OF THE CITY HALL,
RALEIGH, N. C.

WE most respetfully inform our friends and the Citizens of Raleigh, and the County of Wake, Cunty have fitted up a splendid

Ten Pin Alley;

where young and old can enjoy the healthful exercise of taking a hand at the game of Ten Pins, or where they can enjoy the Smack of Satisfaction over a fine plate of OYSTERS, or a plate of Beef Steak, or a Bottle of Burgundy, or any of the choice Wines or Liquors they keep on hand for the special accommodation of their Patrons.

They will endeavor to render those comfortable that will favor them with their patronage.

Raleigh, December, 4th, 1850. 10—

Fresh Arrivals Tri-Weekly!

HARDING & CO.
Will Receive New Goods Tri-Weekly

During the Winter Season,
DIRECT FROM THEIR MANUFACTORY.

By this arrangement purchasers will always find
Something New and Attractive,
By examining their Stock. As for Bargains—Gentlemen you can't beigin to buy as cheap elsewhere. Call and supply yourselves,

IN TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, Nov. 15, 1850. 5—

Prime Smoking and Chewing Tobacco,
And the best Imported Cegars,

May be found at

HENRY KIEM'S
GENERAL VARIETY STORE,
First Corner North of Yarbrough House,
And opposite Lawrence's Hotel,

Keeps on hand a good assortment of Useful, Fancy, and Ornamental Articles, Confectionaries, Groceries,
&c. &c. &c.
Raleigh, Nov. 1850. 6—

FALL STOCK, 1850.

P F. PESCUD is now receiving his Fall Stock of *MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, PERFUMERY, DYE STUFFS, & FANCY ARTICL* which he offers to dealers at a small profit; and assures them that the quality of his articles and prices will give satisfaction. Those who have been buying in the Northern and Eastern cities are particularly invited to examine his stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere. P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, Sept. 17th, 1850. 834-tf.

BOOT and SHOE MANUFACTORY.

O. L. BURCH would inform his old customers as well as others, that he has now in his employ *As good Workmen as there is in the Union*, and feels confident that he can make any article in his line as well if not a little better than can be got elsewhere. He has neither spared pains nor expense in procuring the service of workmen for the above purpose. His Materials are the best known to the Trade.

The Latest Fashions always at hand.

Call two doors below the Post Office.
Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

ALEXANDER MACRAE, JR.,
IMPORTER OF
CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHERN WARE,
And Wholesale & Retail Dealer in all kinds of
FARMING IMPLEMENTS,
South Side of Market St.
Wilmington, N. C.
Wilmington, Nov. 27, 1850. 8—1y.

Lamps, Lamps.

I HAVE on hand a large supply of Lamps for Gas and Burning Fluid, bought at auction at a low price, and which I will sell very cheap. Also a supply of Lard Lamps, in good order at 25 cents each. Call soon if you want Bargains. P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, January 1st, 1851. 17—

SUPERIOR Lamp Oil, Linseed Oil, Burning Fluid and fresh Phosgene Gas, just received and for sale by
Raleigh, Jan. 1, 1851. 17— P. F. PESCUD.

Window Glass.

A LARGE supply of Window Glass on hand, some of which was bought at *auction*, and will be sold low. [Raleigh, Jan. 1, 1851. 17—] P. F. PESCUD.

NEW STORE,
One Door Above Richard Smith's Old Corner.
RALEIGH, N. C.

EVANS & WILLIAMS would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have opened a Store on Fayetteville Street, one door above Richard Smith, Esq., where they will keep constantly on hand a full supply of

Dry Goods, Hard-ware, Cutlery
GROCERIES, &C.

and indeed every thing usually found in similar establishments. They present the following as specimens of their Stock:

Brocade French Cashmere,
Embroidered Silk and Crape, and Norwich Lustres,
Chameleon Turk's Silks and Poplins,
French Cashmere and Delaines,
Chameleon, figured and black Alpacas,
Velvet neck Ribbons and Belts,
French worked Colors and Cuffs,
Embroidered Ribbon and velvet Trimmings,
Scalloped linen-cambric Handkerchiefs and Gloves,
Bonnets, Ribbons, and Artificials,
Ginghams and Prints—a large lot,
French Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings,
Beaver-cloth, Tweeds, and Kentucky Jeans,
Red and white Flannel, and Linsey and Plain Shawls,
Kerseys, Negro and bed Blankets,
Brown and bleached Domestics, Bed-ticking, Tablecloths and Diaper,
Ladie's cotton, merino and silk Hose. Also, Ladie's fine Walking Shoes and Gaiters,
J. Miles and Son fine Pegged Boots,
Calf, Kip, and coarse Brogans—a good assortment,
Hats and Caps of every description,
Cutlery, Crockery, Spades, Shovels, trace-Chains,
Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee,
Loaf, crushed, clarified and brown Sugar.

Together with a number of other articles not enumerated. The subscribers respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. They will sell good bargains for cash, or on short time to punctual dealers.

H. L. EVANS,
JOHN G. WILLIAMS.
September 18, 1850. 833—

$125 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, residing in Edgecombe county, four miles north of Tosnot Depot, and about a quarter of a mile from the Railroad, on or about the second of September last, his negro man named HARRY. Said Harry is about 40 years of age; 5 feet 5 inches high, or thereabouts; yellow complexion; stout built; has a scar on his left leg, from the cut of an axe; has very thick lips; eyes deep sunk in his head; forehead very square; tolerably loud voice; has lost one or two of his upper front teeth; and has a very dark spot on his jaw, supposed to be a mark.

Harry is a Carpenter by trade, and has been in the employment of a Railroad Company, in whose service he was when he runaway. He is well known along the line of the Road. It is supposed that he has obtained, or will endeavor to obtain, free papers from a free colored man living in Nash county, by the name of Moses Hagens, and assume his name, in order to make his way to a free State.

The above negro was once the property of Mrs. Copage, of Edgecomb county; afterwards he fell into the hands of Asiel Farmer, from whom he was purchased by Mr. Barnes, of said county, from whom I purchased him about six years ago. He will be certain to alter his name; probably to call himself Harry Copage, Farmer, or Barnes. He was last heard from on the 11th September, on the Newbern Road, about a mile and a half from Wilmington, enquiring the way to the Sound.

I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver him to me, or lodge him in any jail in the State; or One Hundred Dollars if lodged in any jail out of the State, so that I can get him again.

Captains of vessels are cautioned against taking the above negro away, under the severest penalty of the law.

GUILFORD HORN.
Edgecombe county, N. C., Oct. 5, 1849. 814—tf.

THE PEPPER BOX.
Corner of Wilmington and Hargett Streets,
RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS splendid Establishment, just completed, and elegantly fitted up, is now open for the inspection and patronage of the Public.

W. R. PEPPER, the Agent and Manager, is well known in this community, and throughout the State, as a Caterer for the taste of all those fond of

GAME, OYSTERS, FISH,

AND MANY OTHER DELICACIES OF THE SEASON,
Baked, Scalloped, Fried, Stwed,

And done up "brown," with the *et ceteras*.

The House is so arranged as to furnish Saloons completely retired for private parties of gentlemen desirous of feasting themselves and friends.

PEPPER attends to the *Cuisne* in Person. Trays, handsomely piled up, sent to every part of the City at short notice; and Parties will be supplied at any hour of the day or night, by sending their orders to the House.

Members of the Legislature, when fatigued with their arduous official duties, may refresh themselves at PEPPER'S; and other Visiters, as well as his old friends and customers of the City, are invited to do the same. No pains or expense shall be spared to make this THE HOUSE where every wish of the Epicure shall be gratified.

W. R. PEPPER.
Agent for L. F. Smith.
Raleigh, Nov. 15, 1850. 842—tf.

LAW SCHOOL,
AT HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE next session of this Institution will commence on the 15th of January, 1851, and continue until the 7th of June following.

Young gentlemen who are desirous of reading law with the undersigned, will do well to attend at the first of the session, so that they may be formed into the necessary classes. This will benefit the pupil as well as lighten the labors of the teachers.

The one or the other of the instructors will have charge of the School nearly all the year, and during a portion of the time both will be here to give instruction.

Text-books can be had here at the prices charged by Mr. E. J. Hale of Fayetteville.

Tuition fees for the whole course of legal instruction, will be one hundred dollars.

J. L. BAILEY,
F. NASH.
Hillsboro', Jan. 1, 1850. 17—2m.

New Goods, New Goods!
Look Out for Good Bargains.

JUST the very thing at last; that long and anxiously looked for train, containing those

CHEAP AND DESIRABLE GOODS,

that was selected by Alexander Creech, with great care and with an eye single to the wants of his friends and customers—has arrived and now opened, and for sale.

For the Ladies—a large and varied assortment of beautiful prints of the latest styles, a large assortment of

LADIES DRESS GOODS!

a large and beautiful assortment of a most every kind for Gentlemen. Call at his Store, two doors above Mr. Richard Smith's corner, and next door to Messrs. A. B. Stith & Co's. Auction and Commission store, and you will not regret it. ALEXANDER CREECH.
Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1850. 8—

Sheriff's Sale for Taxes.

A LIST of land to be sold at the Court House door in the town of Rockford, on the 2d Monday in February, 1851, for the Tax and cost of advertising for the years, 1841, '42, '43, '44, '45, '46, '47, '48 and '49.

Acres.	Owner's Names.	Who adjoining.	Taxes.
114	Cloe Robey,	Wm. McBride,	71½
125	Wm. Casey,	Samuel Edwards,	71½
84	Thos. F. Hampton,	M. Shooves & others,	1 28½
50	C. M. Mikle,	C. B. Franklin,	7
100	Thos. J. Cook,	E. Felts and others,	56½
50	" "	" "	1 21
55	L. Linsey's heirs,	John Haynes,	$1 60¾
265	Wm. Holcomb,	N. D. Hunt,	
150	Thomas Rose,	John Wright,	89½
76	L. Linsey's heirs,	S. Myers,	37½
100	S. L. Davis,	Wm. Lad and others,	37½
973	J. Clemmons,	Rives' heirs,	2 76
110	M. Logan,	Moore or Whitaker,	85
225	Perham's heirs,	Wm. Reece,	

H. G. HAMPTON, *Sh'ff.*
January 8th, 1851. (Pr. adv. $3.) 850—4t.

Just Received.

800 DOLLARS worth of Watches and Jewelry of all kinds, just received and for sale at the North Carolina Fashionable Jewellery Store.

Expected every day, by Express, a large lot of Silver Spoons, Ladles, &c. PALMER & RAMSEY.
Raleigh, January 3, 1851. 18—

NEW AND CHEAP
FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS

For the Fall and Winter Trade, 1850.

THE Subscriber having just received from New York and Philadelphia, an elegant and extensive supply of *STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS*, embracing every variety of Style and Fashion for the Season, would respectfully invite his friends and customers, and the public at large, to an early examination of the same, being fully persuaded they cannot fail to admire and be won by their superior *Richness and Beauty, and still more delighted with the good bargains he intends to give them.*

The assortment comprises, in part, the following viz:
Super Black Gros-de Rhine Silks,
Chameleon Satin D'chine do.
Plaid and Figured Changeable do.
Lupins finest French Merinos,
Plain and Embroidered Cashmeres and Delaines.
Silk Poplins, and Mohair Lustres,
Chameleon Lyonese Cloth,
Super Black Merino Cashmere and Alpacca.
Plain, Polka, and Chine Delaines,
Hungarian and Jenny Lind Cloths, (for Dresses,)
Blue, Brown, Green and Mode colored Satin striped Delaines,
Changeable Thibet, and Cherry color'd Paramatta Cloths,
New Style Calicoes and Ginghams,
Irish Linen, and Cotton Shirting,
Rich Velvet Trimming, and Silk Braids and Laces, Insertings and Edgings,
Beautiful Bonnet, Belt, and Neck Ribands,
Fine Kid and Silk Gloves, and Mits.
Together with many other desirable articles, among which are
Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings,
Sattinets, Tweeds Cloth and Kentucky Jeans,
Fine Moleskin and Fur Hats,
Fur and Cloth Caps,
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes,
Ladies Walking Shoes, Slippers and Gaiters,
Jenny Lind and Leghorn Bonnets,
Kersey's, Linsey's, and Blankets,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas.

T. A. MITCHELL.
Raleigh, Nov. 6, 1850. 840—tf.

Copper work, Turpentine Stills, &c.,

THE Subscriber informs the public that heis still carrying on his business in all its branches, at his Shop near the Raleigh Depot. Turpentine Stills made to order, in the best manner, and warranted to work well; and all kinds of work promptly done in copper, brass steel, iron, &c.

Constantly on hand and for sale locks of all sorts and sizes, guns, pistols, &c. The Subscriber only asks of the public to give him a full and fair trial, as he is determined not to be surpassed in his line. The Subscriber's establishment being the only one of the sort in all that region of country, he confidently appeals to North Carolinians and to the friends of home industry, to sustain him.

Now is the time to Save Fuel.

BUCK'S Patent Improved Cooking Stoves, also, Stanly's Air-tight, suitable for Parlors or private rooms. I am the only Agent in North Carolina for Buck's Patent Improved Cooking Stoves. Any person wishing to purchase I would respectfully refer them to the following gentlemen, who have them in use: Messrs. Charles Dewey, Dupree, D. Cameron, W. H. Haywood, Col. Yarbrough, E. P. Guion, and Geo. W. Mordecai.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

P. S. His Establishment has been removed to Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.
Raleigh, Sept. 1st, 1850. 797—tf.

State of North Carolina, Warren county.

The Petition of Henry Harris, and of Virginia A. Wright, Minerva H. Wright, William D. Wright, Drury S. Wright, Lucy B. Wright and Henry A. Wright, infants under twenty-one years of age, by their next friend Anderson Wright, *vs.* Eliza Davis, Mary Aycock and Augustus Aycock, children of Henry Aycock dec'd., Sally Aycock, Mary Aycock, Martha Ann Aycock, Ann Maria Aycock and Frances Aycock, children of Claiborn Aycock dec'd., Sally Aycock, and Samuel Aycock—Petition in Warren Court of Equity, for a Sale of Land for the purpose of Partition.

AFFIDAVIT having been made before me by Henry Harris, one of the Petitioners in the above cause, that Angustus Aycock and Samuel Aycock, two of the above defendants, are non-residents of this State, publication is hereby made according to act of Assembly, for six weeks, notifying the said Augustus Aycock and Samuel Aycock of the filing of said Petition, and that they be and appear at the next term of our said Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Warren, at the Court House in Warrenton, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, Charles M. Cook, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at office the third Monday after the fourth Monday in September, A. D., 1850.

C. M. COOK, C. M. E.
December 21. (Pr. adv. $5 62½.) 847—w6t.

State of North Carolina, Ashe County.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1850.

Adaline Jones, *vs* Daniel Jones—Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, Daniel Jones, is not an inhabitant of the State of North Carolina: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Register and North Carolina Standard for three months that the said Daniel Jones be and appear at the next Term of the Honorable Superior Court to be held for the said County of Ashe, at the Court House in Jefferson, on the second Monday in March next, to plead answer or demur to the said Petition, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte*.

Witness, A. B. Cox, Clerk of said Court at office, the second Monday in September A. D., 1850.

A. B. COX, C. S. C.
Nouember 30, 1850. 11—3m.

NU HUMBUG!
BRUCE'S
Improved Morticeing Machine,

SHOULD be in every CARPENTER'S SHOP in the State.

It will Mortice through 8 inches, with the greatest possible ease, and is worked by either hand or foot. Price 40 dollars Complete. Address Post Paid,

HENRY G. BRUCE,
Raleigh, N. C.
December 9th, 1850. 13—

Loubin's and Rousel's Extracts
FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

Heliotrape,	Bouquet De Caroline,
Violet,	Jockey Club,
West End,	Vervaine,
Jassamin,	Lily,
Rose Citronella,	Palchouly,
" Geranium,	Jenny Lind,
Italian Flowers,	Jube Rose,
Musk,	Honey Suckle.

Also, Farina Cologne, fine Toilet and Shaving Soaps, Toilet Balls, and a large Stock of Dressing Combs, Hair Tooth, and Nail brushes which will be sold low at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.
Dec. 19th, 1850. 15—

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Rowan County, N. C., on the 1st of October, 1850, a Negro man, who says his name is BOB, and that he belongs to Wm. Crosstic of Kentucky, and that he was purchased by said Crosstic from John C. Moore of Raleigh. Said negro is of a light complexion, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, and has two of his upper teeth out in front. The owner of said slave is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

C. KLUTTS, Sheriff.
Salisbury, N. C. October 15, 1850. 3—tf.

NEW BOOKS.

ALTON Locke—Tailor and Poet, an Autobiography. Williams Miscellanies. Foot Prints of the Creator. Shoulder Knot—by Rev. B. F. Teft. Harper's Magazine for January. Hoffman on the Law of the Church. This day received and for sale by

POMEROY & O'NEAL.
January 11, 1851. 20—

JOHN C. PALMER'S
DAGUERREAN GALLERY,

IN his finely furnished Room warrants the Likenesses perfect, and to please. His reputation is so well known in North Carolina, it is useless to say more. Call at Palmer and Ramsay's Jewelry Store.
Raleigh Nov. 25, 1850. 8—tf.

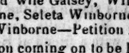
Business Coats.

125 CHEAP TWEED COATS, at a very low price. E. L HARDING & Co.
Raleigh, Nov. 12, 1850. 4—

NORTH CAROLINA
FASHIONABLE JEWELRY STORE,

Palmer & Ramsay

HAVE Just received the most splendid stock of **Rich and Handsome Goods** in their line ever offered for sale in the city of Raleigh, the elegance of the articles being only surpassed by their usefulness and convenience. The patterns are entirely new, and the beauty of the various designs by which they are embellished are quite *unique* and fanciful, reaching the very highest perfection of art and skill. We desire an *inspection*, which is the only proof necessary to convince all persons of correct taste that such splendid Goods, at such very reasonable prices, were never offered before in North Carolina. Our Fashionable Store, therefore, stands A. No. 1, among the attractions of the City of Raleigh during the present Winter.



Splendid Gold and Silver Watches,
Gold, vest, fob and guard Chains,
Ladie's watch chains, new style,
Seals, keys, chains, earrings, breastpins, rings,
Diamond breast pins and Rings,
Gold lockets, braclets, ketches, and necklaces,
Gold and silver Pencils and pens,
Gold silver, and steel spectacles,
Gold and silver buttons and studs,
Gold and silver thimbles, and silver combs,
Gold and silver buckles and slides,
Coral, assorted, silver and shell card cases,
Clocks, warranted good time pieces,
Silver table, desert, and teaspoons.
Ladles, sugar tongs, cream, and salt spoons,
Silver & plated butter knives, silver forks and cups
Steel keys and chains and music boxes,
Steel worked bags, tassells, rings and beads,
A large collection of fine Cutlery,
Perfumery for the toilet, and fancy Boxes,
Full sets fine Waiters,
Rich plated Castors, candlesticks, baskets,
Waiters and fruit stands, new styles,
Brittania ware and flower vaces,
Pocket books and silk purses,
Hair, tooth and shaving brushes,
Pistols, table cutlery and guitar strings,
Fancy Goods,

Their personal attention will be devoted to repairing all kinds of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.

Old gold and silver taken in exchange.
November 1850. 6—

State of North Carolina, Nash county.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Nov. Term, 1850,

Zadock Peacock and wife Eliza C., Martha A. Winborne and Isby Jane Winborne, *vs.* Josiah Winborne, Ex'r of David Winborne, dec'd, Mary Winborne, David Winborne, James Winborne, David Bizzell and wife Melany, William Winborne, Jarratt Williams and wife Nancy, John L. Winborne, Rhody Winborne, Adm'trix of Ivey J. Winborne, William Rentfrow and wife Mary, Joel B. High and wife Gatsey, William B. Winborne, Mahala Winborne, Seleta Winborne, Appy Winborne, Luguinna Winborne—Petition for Settlement.

THIS Petition coming on to be heard, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Delendants, James Winborne, David Bizzell and wife Melany, William Winborne, Jarratt Williams and wife Nancy, are non-residents of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that advertisement be made in the N. C. Standard for six weeks successively, notifying the said Defendants to be and appear at the next Term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Nash, at the Court House in Nashville, on the second Monday of February next, to answer or demur to said Petition, otherwise judgment *pro confesso* will be granted, &c.

Witness, Jno. W. Bryant, Clerk of our said Court at office the 3d Monday in November A. D. 1850.

JNO. W. BRYANT, C. C. C.
December 25. [Pr. Adv. $5 62½] 16—w6t.

SOAPS SOAPS!

I HAVE just received a splendid stock of American, French, and English Soaps, consisting in part as follows:

6 doz Low's old Brown Windsor,
6 " Large Omnibus Brown,
6 " Palmyrene, (a new variety,)
1 box Barber's Soap,
21 " Hotel Soap,
4 doz. Assorted, Rose, Almond, Portrait, Imitation Fruit, Poncine, Spring Flowers, Honey, Jinney Lind, Wash Balls, Military, and Almond Soap.
6 doz. Creams, and Olophane, assorted,
All of the best quality, and for sale low, by

P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

COTTON YARN AND SEINE TWINE
MADE BY NEW MACHINERY.
BATTLE AND COMPANY,
Rocky Mount, Nash County, North Carolina.

ARE now manufacturing of excellent quality, *Cotton Yarn* and *Seine Twine*, which they will sell at the LOWEST PRICES.

Their Machinery is New, and they feel no hesitation in WARRANTING their manufactures to give satisfaction. Merchants within 50 miles of Rocky Mount, ordering not less than 500 lbs. shall have Yarns delivered to them free of additional expense.

Rocky Mount, Nash Co. N. C. }
March 3d, 1850. } 801—1y.

SEDGEWICK FEMALE SEMINARY.
RALEIGH, N. C.

THE Spring term of this Institution will open on Tuesday the first day of January, 1851.

Terms per Session of five months, (payable in advance.)

Board and English Tuition,	$60 00
Music on Piano or Guitar,	20 00
Use of Instrument,	3 00
Latin and French, each,	10 00
Incidental Expenses,	1 00

MRS. J. J. FINCH, *Principal.*
Nov. 30, 1850. 844 4t w.

The Raleigh Star will please copy three times, and ascend count to this office.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

I HAVE just received from the Manufacturers a large lot of Plows of various patterns, Cultivators, Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, Corn Mills, Churns, Harrows, Fanning Mills—in fact, every thing comprising a *complete* stock of Farming Implements.

My sample room will be arranged in a day or two, when I will be most happy to see all who are interested in such articles. ALEX. McRAE, Jr.
Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 24, 1850. 848—

PEPSIN,
The True Digestive Fluid, or
GASTRIC JUICE.

THIS is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, General Debility and Nervous Consumption, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice. For sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.
Raleigh, January 1st, 1851. 17—

Steam Saw Mill!

I BEG leave to call the attention of builders and persons wishing to purchase Lumber to my

Steam Saw Mill Near Raleigh,

where they can be supplied with any kind at the shortest notice. Also sawed Laths of the best quality, at $1 00 per M. T. H. SNOW.
Raleigh July 13, 1850. 821—1y.

More Land for Sale.

500 Acres of Valuable Land, lying two miles South of Raleigh, on the Fayetteville road, will be sold on a long credit—notes well secured being all that is desired. Persons wishing to examine the land and premises can do so by calling on M. A. Bledsoe, who who is authorized to sell it.

S. J. BAKER.
October 9, 1850. 836—tf.

Swedes Iron and Nails.

1 TON, Swedes Iron 2 to 8 inches with 2000, lbs Nails and Brads, 4 to 40. For sale by

J. BROWN.
No. 9, Fayetteville St.
Raleigh, Jan. 29, 1851. 25—

Wines and Brandies.
Scotch Ale and London Porter

OF Superior quality, selected for Medical purposes constantly on hand and for sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.
6—

HARDINGS' CLOTHING STORE!
NO. 1, TELEGRAPH BUILDINGS,
RALEIGH N. C.

AT HOME AGAIN,

WITH the largest assortment of Gents' Ready made Clothing and Fashionable Goods ever before offered in Raleigh. Being connected as most of our customers are aware, with Messrs. Scott, Keen & Company, Manufacturers at Newark, New Jersey, one of the **Largest and best Houses in the U. S.** affords us facilities for conducting our business which others do not possess.

Let it be *distinctly* understoodtherefore, that our Goods *Are Superior to any others offered in this Market.*

We are our own Manufacturers. We import most of our Cloths, Cassimers and Vestings, and pay no second or third profit on these articles, which enables us to offer the same quality of Goods, much less than those Establishments whose purchases are made from Wholesale houses.

We ask only an examination of our Stock to convince those who are judges of styles and fabrics.

E. L. HARDING & Co.
Raleigh, Oct. 14th, 1850. 838—

NEW ARRIVAL.

JUST received a few setts of handsome Girandoles; also Silver and Plated Spoons and Forks. Call at the North Carolina Fashionable Jewelry Store.

On hand a large assortment of Fine Razors, Pocket and Pen Knives, and Scissors. Warranted to be good.

PALMER & RAMSAY.
December 9th, 1850. 13—

Robinson's Shoes.

CONSISTING of Ladie's Kid Walking,
Do. do. Slippers,
Do. white do.
Do. Satin, do.
Misses Bootees,
Misses and Children's Black and Bronze Bootees,
Just received by R. TUCKER, & SON.
Aug. 26, 1850. 885—

By Adam's Express.

ANOTHER supply of articles for the Ladies' or Gentlemen's Toilet, consisting of Foreign and Domestic Perfumery, Soaps, Brushes and Cosmetics, just on hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.
November 21. 9—

English Mustard

A FRESH supply of (Saddler and Firtles,) English Mustard; just received, and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, August 7. 827—

Tobacco and Segars.

THE Members of the Legislature and others who want superior Cigars, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, are requested to try the supply just received by

P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, November 27, 1850. 8—tf.

Linseed Oil.

A FEW Barrels of North Carolina man